The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7319. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTIONS.

PASSAGE OF THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE IN THE HOUSE.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE RULES CARRIED BY THE VOTE OF MR. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA—THE OTHER DEMOCRATS VOTE SOLID AGAINST IT—DENUNCIATIONS OF MR. STEPHENS BY HIS DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Louisiana case was called up the first thing this morning by a motion of Mr. George F. Hoar, Chairman of the committee, to suspend the rules and agree to the resolutions recommended by the committee. As soon as the resolutions had been read fully one-half of those on the Democratic side sprung to their feet and claimed recognition from the Speaker. Some of the Democrats asked Mr. Hoar to permit a vote to be taken on the resolutions separately, but he declined. The yeas and nays were ordered on suspending the rules, and resulted yeas 154, nays 85, being five votes less than the required two-thirds. Mr. Hoar then moved to suspend the rules and bring the resolutions before the House for a separate vote. The yeas and nays were demanded and seconded, when Mr. Hoar asked to withdraw the motion, believing, in view of the fact that a suspension of the rules would enable a bare majority to pass the resolutions, a two-thirds vote could not be obtained for that purpose, but objection was made to the withdrawal of Mr. Hoar's motion. Great interest was manifested in the progress of the vote, as it was apparent that it would be very close. Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts, voted nay, and resisted the appeals of Mr. George F. Hoar and others to change. Messrs. Sener and Smith, of Virginia, and Lowndes, Republicans, also voted nay. Mr. Stebbins, of Georgia, voted yea. No request was made to him by his political associates to change, which indicates that they knew his action to be the result of mature reflection. When the roll-call had been completed several votes were needed to make the required two-thirds. Those who failed to respond when their names were called arose and were recorded, and the result announced, yeas 172, nays 85, which was one vote more than two-thirds. Had Stephens voted no the motion would have been defeated by one vote. The first resolution was then agreed to by a *viva voce* vote. The second resolution was adopted by yeas 163, nays 89, the Democrats voting in the negative. The action of the Democrats in voting solidly, except Mr. Stephens, against considering the resolutions was a surprise to the Louisiana Conservatives who are here, and who had hoped for the support which a general assent by the Democrats would give to the basis of the compromise between the factions in Louisiana. Mr. Hoar, after the vote was taken, called attention to the position of the Democrats in the following words: "I regret that our friends on the other side should have voted in solid column against permitting a proposition to give peace to Louisiana even to be voted upon."

THE DEMOCRATS INCENSED AGAINST MR. STEPHENS FOR HIS VOTE.

The Democrats are very much displeased with Alexander H. Stephens for the vote he gave to-day on the motion to suspend the rules in relation to the Louisiana resolutions. Before casting that vote Mr. Stephens conversed with some of his political associates, whom he informed of his purpose to vote for suspending the rules. They remonstrated with him, but in reply he said he regarded the resolutions as a compromise which was satisfactory to a large body of the Louisiana Conservatives, and he believed the adoption of the resolutions would give peace to the State. Mr. Stephens sent for George F. Hoar, and consulted that gentleman with reference to the general feeling of the people of Louisiana touching a compromise, and was confirmed in his convictions by the conversation. Some of the Democrats are so incensed with Mr. Stephens that it was seriously proposed to denounce him as being false to the sentiments of those he represented, and his age and infirmity only prevented them from carrying out that proposition. The Georgia Representatives say Mr. Stephens was led to vote as he did because the Administration permits him to distribute the Government patronage of his district, and to a large extent the patronage of the State. But nothing his associates can say will cause him to swerve from the course dictated by his own judgment when he has once come to a determination. He is likely to be a very troublesome person to the Democrats for the next two years.

COURSE OF THE COMMITTEE IN EXAMINING THE RETURNS—THE SUPPORT GIVEN THE COMPROMISE BY NEW-ORLEANS BUSINESS MEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The members of the Louisiana Committee, acting as individuals, expect to pass upon the returns in the cases of contested claims to seats in the Louisiana Legislature next week, and will remain in Washington for that purpose. They cannot act in any official capacity at that time, since the Congress which organized the committee, and even the terms for which some of them were elected have expired. According to the information of the committee, the returns and the signed agreement will be here by Wednesday week. Dispatches to the Conservatives from New-Orleans state that the call for a meeting to oppose the consummation of the agreement was not signed by more than twenty men of any prominence in business or politics, while the papers favoring the compromise were signed by hundreds of the most wealthy and prominent business men in New-Orleans, and the signatures represented the best part of the people of that city and the State.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COMMITTE OF SEVENTY.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THEIR MEETING LAST NIGHT AGAINST THE COMPROMISE—THEY THREATEN CONTINUED OPPOSITION.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—At a special meeting of the Committee of Seventy held this evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Committee of Seventy, the members of the Legislative caucus who have voted to accept the Wheeler proposition, do not reflect the views and wishes of the vast majority of the Democratic conservative people of the State.

Resolved, That this committee deems the Wheeler compromise unwise and impolitic, utterly subversive of the rights and privileges for which we have been so long contending.

Resolved, That we adjure those members of the United States Senate who are friendly to the cause of Louisiana to oppose by all means in their power the passage of the joint resolution recognizing the Kellogg Government.

Resolved, That we announce on behalf of the Democratic Conservative people of Louisiana our unalterable resolution to continue to oppose the Kellogg Government, and to prosecute the Louisiana cause before Congress and the people of the United States, regardless of the action of those members of the Conservative caucus who have voted to accept the Wheeler compromise. (Signed) H. D. OGDEN, President.

FREDERICK R. SOUTHMAGE, Secretary.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The following is the text of this important bill as just signed by the President:

Whereas, It is essential to just government that we recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political; and it being the proper object of legislation to enact fundamental principles into law; therefore, be it enacted—

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances, on land or water, theatres, and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous conditions of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to the citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt with full costs, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. Provided, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State; and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved or a judgment upon an indictment shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District, or Circuit Court of the United States wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party; and the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby especially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States, or Territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and such District Attorney shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination, as in other cases; provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise. And any District Attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt with full costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, to be fined not less than $1,000 or more than $5,000; but provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against any such District Attorney, or a judgment upon any indictment against any such District Attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $5,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, in case No. 356, judgment was rendered in favor of Alfonso Eleazer, fourth mate of the American whaleship Nassau, of New-Bedford, for the sum of $570 50, and interest from June 28, 1865. In case No. 357, judgment was rendered in favor of E. M. Pierson, first mate of the whaleship Isaac Howland, of New-Bedford, in the sum of $3,227, and interest from June 28, 1865. In case No. 358, judgment was rendered in favor of E. H. White, first mate of the whaleship Nassau, for the sum of $1,821, and interest from June 28, 1865. In case No. 1,157, judgment was rendered in favor of Alphonzo Kellis, of the same vessel, for the sum of $640, with interest from June 28, 1865. The above-named vessels were destroyed June 28, 1865, near St. Lawrence Bay, by the Shenandoah. In case 1,176, George D. Crary, of New-York, for loss of whisky on board the Commonwealth, captured by the Florida, April 24, 1863, judgment was rendered for the sum of $1,113 15, with interest from date of loss. The first call of the calendar, extending to case No. 800, was continued. The court adjourned until Tuesday at 11 A. M.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., March 1.—The Democrats to-day elected Roswell M. Richardson Mayor by a majority of 436, against a Republican majority last year of 507. They also elect a Municipal Judge, and have large gains for Councilmen and Aldermen.

A dispatch from Kennebunk states that the town has gone Democratic by a large majority, for the first time in eighteen years.

LEWISTON, Me., March 1.—The Republicans elect a Mayor by 386 majority. Last year the Democratic majority was 147.

Auburn has elected a Republican Mayor.

Bath elects Hon. W. Rice, the citizens' candidate, Mayor by 62 majority over the Republican candidate.

Rockland elects no Mayor, neither candidate securing a plurality of votes.

Saco re-elected a Republican Mayor by a small majority.

WASHINGTON.

THE REVENUE BILL IN THE SENATE.

ITS DEFEAT PROBABLE—SENATOR SHERMAN OPPOSES IT—AN AMENDMENT IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MADE TO IT RELATIVE TO THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Tax and Revenue bill has met with many obstructions in the Senate, and at 10:30 this evening its defeat seems inevitable, since an amendment has been made relative to the tax on tobacco in Committee of the Whole, and will probably be sustained after the bill is reported back to the Senate. Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, being opposed to the bill, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, had charge of it, and presented the reasons for its passage to the Senate. He urged the agreement of the Senate to the bill as it came from the House without amendment, on the ground that to amend would defeat it, and the revenue which it would raise was absolutely indispensable for the Government, if its obligations were to be respected. Senator Sherman opposed this bill. He would not propose any amendment, nor embarrass the Senate in reaching a vote, but he would vote against its passage. He was willing to leave the whole subject to the discretion of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and to permit them to suspend work on public improvements and public buildings whenever the condition of the revenues required it. He would prefer the public buildings should stop rather than this bill should pass. He did not believe that any greater tax on whisky and tobacco could be collected, and explained the greater benefit which, it seemed to him, would be derived from a tax on tea and coffee. The Democrats generally opposed the bill, and insisted on economy instead of taxation. Mr. Thurman denied that the public honor was involved in maintaining the sinking fund since more than one per cent. of the national debt had been paid off since 1862. Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, representing the tobacco men, moved to exempt tobacco already manufactured from the increased tax. Mr. Morton favored the passage of the bill, and Mr. Logan opposed it in strong terms.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

THEIR SITUATION LAST NIGHT—MOST OF THEM IN CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Four of the regular appropriation bills, upon which there were differences between the two houses, were received by the House to-day from the Senate. The differences in the Military Academy bills were adjusted in conference and the bills passed by the House, and the Army and Indian bills were referred to other Conference Committees. The second Conference Committee on the Legislative bill was unable to agree, and another conference was ordered after an hour's debate. The point of difference on that bill is touching the pay of House Clerks, the House insisting upon the right to fix the salaries of those officers. The Deficiency bill was reported to the House to-day. All of the bills are engrossed as far as possible in advance of final action, and very little time will be required by the clerks, if the bills are agreed to, to have them ready for signature.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House resumed to-day the consideration of the sundry Civil bill, the pending question being an amendment offered by Gen. Butler to appropriate $5,000 to pay special counsel in a suit directed to be brought against the New-Idria Mining Company in the name of the Government, by a resolution of the House, passed Jan. 25, 1875, to recover $7,000,000, said to have been taken from the claim by the New-Idria Company. This amendment gave rise to a protracted debate, in which the merits of the McGarrahan controversy were rehearsed. It was alleged that the claim of the New-Idria Company was as worthless as the claim of McGarrahan, and that the purpose of the amendment was to demonstrate in the courts the invalidity of their claim. The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 100 to 56. Notice was given that the yeas and nays would be demanded on it when the bill is reported to the House. During the evening session a contest arose on the paragraph making appropriations for conversion and rifling of heavy guns. A portion of the paragraph authorized the Secretary of War to expend $100,000 out of the specific appropriations for fortifications. That was supposed to be in the interest of Norman Wiard, and was stricken out. Congress has come to a tardy conclusion that he has burst big guns enough. The appropriation for the signal service was raised from $385,000 to $415,000, $30,000 of which are to be expended in establishing stations south of Cape Hatteras, on the Atlantic coast. An amendment offered by Mr. Blaine, the Speaker, was unanimously agreed to, providing that the act for the defending of revenue officers in all suits growing out of a discharge of their official duties shall apply to officers of both Houses of Congress when executing the orders of their respective bodies. Mr. Blaine explained that the amendment was offered in the interest of future officers of Congress. He had been sued for heavy damages for issuing a warrant of arrest on the order of the House, and the expenses of that suit, which were afterward provided for by the House, were very heavy. The bill has progressed very slowly, but at midnight there begins to appear a desire to adjourn as soon as possible, and the Committee of the Whole is passing over the bill more rapidly, and Mr. Garfield will try to keep the House together till the bill is ready to send to the Senate.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a cal for the redemption of $5,000,000 coupon bonds of the issue of 1862, upon which interest will cease June 1, 1875. The bonds are embraced within the numbers following: $50 bonds from No. 8,351 to No. 10,000; $100 bonds from No. 23,101 to No. 27,500; $500 bonds from No. 11,101 to No. 13,600; $1,000 bonds from No. 23,701 to No. 39,000.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill reported to-day appropriates $1,760,000. Of this sum $388,000 is for completing the New-York Post Office building, including the cost of heating and ventilating apparatus and of the area along the Park front; also $3,771 to defray the expenses of Speaker Blaine in resisting the suit of Joseph B. Stewart, a contumacious witness in the credit mobilier investigation, for false imprisonment. The sum of $450,000 is conditionally appropriated for the payment of Post Office clerks, and $300,000 for the adjustment of salaries of Postmasters, under the act of 1874. The remainder of the appropriation is divided among many other objects.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS DURING FEBRUARY.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of February, were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous expenses, $4,686,532 80; War, $4,354,122 05; Navy, $1,066,155 65; Interior, (Indians and pensions,) $5,680,541 65; total, $15,787,356 11. The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

FINANCIAL.

The Controller of the Currency has informed the Secretary of the Treasury by letter that the amount of circulation issued under the provisions of section three of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, to date is $1,606,375. The total amount of legal-tender notes deposited by banks for the purpose of withdrawing their notes since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, is $12,348,000, and the total amount deposited since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, is $4,024,000.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The bill recently reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary provides that the time limited for presenting claims to the Alabama Court of Commissioners for the wages of seamen and whalemen, and for their losses by the destruction of their personal effects, and personal suffering and injuries by insurgent cruisers, or either of them, is extended to July 22, 1875; and the duties and powers of the court are extended one year from that date, and the Court of Commissioners are extended with all the powers conferred upon them in the original act, by which they were commissioned, and by this act, till July 1, 1876.

RAILWAYS.

The Committee on Railways and Canals, in reporting to-day upon the memorial asking aid for the construction of the Southern Maryland Railroad, say that this is only one of a large number of equally meritorious schemes for the construction of railways, and it would be difficult to vote Government aid to one and refuse it to others. The committee, therefore, cannot recommend that Congress shall at present enter upon any legislation of this character.

PRACTICE IN DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. Stevenson, in behalf of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to-day reported favorably and without amendment a bill, which passed the House recently, proposing to extend the provisions of the 649th section of the revised statutes to United States District Courts. That section now provides that issues of fact in civil cases in any Circuit Court may be tried and determined by the court without the intervention of a jury, whenever the parties so stipulate.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Joseph Archbald, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District of New-York.

William J. Smith, Surveyor of Customs, Memphis, Tenn.

Collectors of Customs—Sidney Cooper, Cape Vincent, N. Y.; John P. Sanborn, Huron, Mich.; Cellas G. Manning, Albemarle, N. C.

Postmasters—Andrew J. Loerish, Attica, N. Y.; S. B. Allis, Cold Spring, N. Y.; J. W. Howson, Cazenovia, N. Y.; N. P. Chapman, Canastota, N. Y.; H. W. Pascall, Leroy, N. Y.; William B. Rice, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; J. J. Seaver, Malone, N. Y.; J. H. Kaple, Detroit, Mich.; J. H. Pillsbury, Manhattan, Kan.; L. S. Fisher, Sparta, Wis.; Charles Seymour, LaCrosse, Wis.; J. W. Ferguson, Neillsville, Wis.; H. A. Patterson, Janesville, Wis.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS IN HOUSE AND SENATE LAST NIGHT—NEW BILLS INTRODUCED AND OTHERS PASSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—Both houses met this evening at 8 o'clock. In the Senate, Senator Wood offered a supplement to the act for the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers, which makes an additional appropriation of $25,000 for that institution, to be expended under direction of the managers of the home. Senator Stone offered, for President Taylor, a supplement, making conveyances and mortgages of land valid after ten years whether the records show proof of acknowledgment by a Commissioner under the seal of any State, county, city, or court, or not. The Senate passed a resolution calling for the appointment of a joint committee of both houses, to make arrangements for the submission of the constitutional amendments to a vote of the people. The law requires that after the constitutional amendments shall have been adopted, as these have been, by two successive Legislatures, they shall be submitted for ratification or rejection to a vote of the people, to be taken not less than four months subsequently to the time of their final adoption by the Legislature. The House concurred in the resolution.

Most of the time of the House session was taken up with the second and third readings of bills. Mr. Henry of Passaic, offered a bill authorizing the expenditure annually of $100,000 by the City of Paterson, and another prescribing the manner in which the expenditure of the public moneys of that city shall be authorized and made. Mr. Morrow, of Essex, introduced a bill restoring to Justices of the Peace in Newark their jurisdiction over landlord and tenant cases, and over absconding debtor cases. Assemblyman Toffey, of Hudson, submitted a bill empowering owners of real estate in that county, at any time within two years after the passage of the act to discharge their real estate from the lien of taxes due up to Jan. 1, upon payment of the taxes and eight per cent. interest. Assemblyman Carey's bill, providing that the court fees in the Court of Common Pleas of Hudson County shall be taxed at the same figure as in the Circuit Court, passed the House. At 10:30 o'clock, both houses adjourned till to-morrow.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Booth, of California, started from San Francisco, for the East, on Sunday.

William Henry Dutton, the junior proprietor of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, died Sunday night after a lingering illness.

Hon. Horace Chase, of Hopkinton, one of the richest citizens of New-Hampshire, died yesterday morning after a brief illness.

Mr. Bartlett, Attorney for the Pacific Mail Company, is in Chicago, working up the connection of William S. King with the subsidy matter.

AN EXPRESS ROBBER ARRESTED.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—Edward Johnson, alias Proctor, alias Parke, the leader of the party who robbed Brady, the Southern Express messenger, in this city four weeks ago, was captured at Cape Giradeau, Saturday night, by Detective William A. Pinkerton, and brought here to-day. Johnson has already been indicted by the Grand Jury, and as the offense is punishable with death, the probabilities are that he will hang. Pinkerton first struck his trail at Metropolis, Ill., and after following him over 200 miles, secured him as above stated. Johnson is an old offender, and served a term in the Missouri Penitentiary for robbing the United States Express Company in St. Louis.

A SIDE ISSUE IN THE RAILROAD WAR.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Messrs. Pardee, Knight, Comly, and others, all heavy holders of North Pennsylvania Railroad securities, have purchased the entire stock held by the city in that corporation, aggregating 30,800 shares. It is said this action has been taken to prevent the Pennsylvania Railroad getting possession of that road, which is to be a part of the new through line to New-York. It was rumored to-day that the transaction had a bearing on the war between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio, but this is denied.

THE GEORGIA STATE TREASURER CENSURED.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1.—The Legislature to-day passed resolutions of censure upon the State Treasurer for negligence and bad management in office, directing the Governor to appoint an assistant to rectify the mistakes and inaugurate system, and also directing and providing for a thorough investigation of the financial condition of the State. There has been no defalcation, only careless management.

Speaker Hardman in adjourning the House *sine die* advised obedience to the laws, and said that a patient submission to wrong would stimulate the sense of right in the hearts of the American people.

RELICS OF WASHINGTON.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that a sword worn by and belonging to Col. Lewis, of Virginia, who represented Washington at the tea party at the Academy of Music, in that city, is one of the five presented by Gen. Washington to his five nephews. They were given with the injunction that they should never be unsheathed in time of peace, and never unless in self-defense, or in their country's cause. This has been strictly adhered to, and the sword of Col. Lewis cannot now be drawn, so tightly has the scabbard shrunk to it. Mr. Pegram also had on a sword that formerly belonged to Washington, and which has been in the family over fifty years.

GOSSIP FROM ITALY.

THE CLOSE OF THE CARNIVAL.

BRIGHTER FINALE—MURDER OF A JOURNALIST—A LARGE FUNERAL—PRIESTLY UTTERANCES—THE INFALLIBLE POPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1875.

The sun shone out the last day or two of carnival, and the festival had a slight sparkle at its close. Indeed, a supreme effort was made at the final moment to hide the vulgarity into which it has been dragged by the Roman roughs, and give to it a little of the refinement of its past days. But it is doubtful whether the out-of-door saturnalia has ever had any of this quality; for whatever of graceful cheerfulness belonged to it was confined within palace walls. A day or two back an order was given by the Police that no more *coriandoli* or *confettacci* be thrown. This *confettacci* is a composition of lime, in imitation of sugar-plums, and is manufactured and sold in hundreds of bushels, to be thrown into the faces and poured down upon the heads of the crowds under the balconies. Decent apparel is ruined and many an eye has suffered by the storm of flour-and-lime dust which has raged for two or three hours every day. The horse-play of the unlicensed mob was carried beyond the limits of the Corso, and now and then a staid citizen who wished to go quietly about his business was made the victim of rough pleasantries, and a hand-to-hand fight was the result, and punishment without the formality of law was administered upon the aggressor. The atmosphere for the last day or two has had a quality of nipping sharpness, but the Italians do not seem to feel the cold as much, or any more, than the foreigners temporarily here. The latter are dependent in their own countries upon fires for warmth, but these trust to their own animal heat to keep the blood freely flowing. The Alban and Sabine Hills are covered with snow, and the sky is clear with a crystal brightness. The weather is capricious, but after the middle of February the sun gains force apace and we shall soon see the Englishman with his white hat and umbrella.

MURDER OF A JOURNALIST.

An unusual shock has been given to the susceptibilities of this public by the assassination, three days ago of the editor of the Roman journal *La Capitale*. Signor Sonzogno was sitting in his office at 8:30 o'clock in the evening, doing his work on the edition of his paper for the succeeding day. He was alone, and the operations of the mechanical department of the establishment were going forward upon the floor above. A noise was heard, and a cry of alarm, and one of the workmen arrived in time to see the chief clinging to a man who was making his utmost effort to escape from the building, and from the desperate grasp of him who was the victim of the assassin's blows. The only words that Signor Sonzogno was able to speak, were given in the ejaculation, "Seize my murderer!" Death ensued in about twenty minutes. Two severe stabs were found in the breast, and nearly a dozen others in various parts, and the knife fell from one of the wounds after the body was lifted by those who soon arrived from the street and the other parts of the building. The assassin was seized on the spot, and is now in the hands of the police. In response to the first inquiries, the ruffian denied everything, and up to the latest report not the slightest confession can be got out of him. The man is wholly unknown to all connected with the newspaper establishment. There is a mystery connected with the motive for the deed, and the public are waiting with great interest for what may come out in the legal investigation. *La Capitale*, with which the name of Sonzogno was universally identified, has been the journal most severe in its attacks both upon the Vatican and the present Government, or Ministerial administration, of any in the country. Its criticisms seem to have suited the taste of a large portion of the public, and its sale has been greater than that of almost any other journal. Independence and courage have been claimed for the conductor; but anyone is at liberty to judge whether the course pursued has been the wisest. As for the violence of the criticisms, or attack, the precedent is established, and is still maintained, by the clerical organs, which should give a better example. Passions are appealed to, and the spirit of hostility, instead of being soothed, is more and more stimulated. A few weeks back, the editor of *La Libertà* was grossly assaulted in open day, in the most frequented part of the Corso, for an opinion expressed upon the mode of proceeding of the authorities in the case of those arrested the past Summer in the affair of the Villa Ruffi, near Ravenna. The offense committed was a judgment in favor of the handcuffs put upon the political prisoners, who were afterward set at liberty, with nothing treasonable made out against them. True wisdom would have counseled a respectful silence. This morning the remains of Signor Sonzogno were carried to the railway station, to be transported to Milan, the native city of the deceased. The concourse in the streets was nearly as great as on the occasion of the funeral procession in honor of Mazzini, or on the arrival in Rome of Garibaldi. The Romans have much curiosity, although there is less now to stimulate it or gratify it, than there was in the time of the Pope. The transitions here are sudden from one to another extreme. Until nearly daylight this morning the noise of the carnival cries still rose over the city. In a few hours the *ceneri* of Ash-Wednesday were scattered, the Lent preaching began, and there was added this funeral pageant of the murdered man.

PRIESTLY UTTERANCES.

I looked into the Jesuits' church this evening in passing, and found a crowd of 1,000 or 2,000 listening to the discourse of one of the preachers, set upon that wall to cry aloud during the forty days of the season of penitence. The priest, or monk, disclaimed any intention to introduce politics into his preaching, for which the temptation is great; but the governing power has taken good care to hinder that, and we are cut off from the eloquent treat by prohibition and not by choice. The abominations of the political power and the alleged wrongs done to the Church are the inexhaustible themes of the priesthood in spoken or written debate.

THE INFALLIBLE POPE.

It is amusing to hear our infallibility friends reason upon the nature and limitations of the extraordinary prerogative of the Pope, voted by the Vatican Council. The Holy Father, when he places himself in the chair, is immediately surrounded by a charmed circle, and his *ipse dixit* then becomes the infallible rule for the Catholic world. But the peril we dread is that the Pontiff is at liberty to speak *ex cathedra* whenever it suits his convenience. It is useless to think of relieving us from our fears by saying that the Pontiff's decision from the chair has to do only with questions of faith and doctrine or discipline. It happens that the most important questions in political controversy are just those which hinge upon, or are most intimately connected with what are considered vital matters of dogma and discipline in the system of the hierarchy. Dr. Manning recommends the Pope as the proper person to assume the office of arbiter in international disputes sufficiently serious to lead to possible wars. We confess our distrustfulness while we smile at the simplicity of the proposition. What little of history we know teaches us that Popes have in the past been much more disposed to encourage fighting, when it was thought convenient, than to give their voices in favor of peace. We should have little confidence in a Pope's decision in a question between a Catholic and a Protestant State; and we doubt whether powers whose interests would be affected by it would accept an unfavorable decision on an ultimate appeal.

ALBANY.

BRIEF SESSION OF ASSEMBLY AND SENATE—BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—This evening's session of the Legislature was brief and uneventful in both Houses. Not one-half of the Senators were present, and nothing was done by them which calls for remark. In the Assembly there was a fair attendance, but the proceedings were devoid of interest except for the introduction of several bills.

One offered by Mr. Hauschel repeals the law of 1829 forbidding masquerades, and another offered by Mr. T. Cooper Campbell directs the completion of Riverside Park and avenue, and authorizes the Controller to issue bonds to meet the expense. Mr. Daly introduced a bill authorizing the appointment by the Mayor of three Commissioners, who are to hold office for three years without compensation, and are to open five public lodging-houses, which are to be free to all persons. The expense is to be met by bonds issued by the Controller.

A bill introduced by Mr. Waehner provides that disputed armory claims shall be submitted to three Commissioners, who are to be appointed by the Mayor, and upon a favorable report from them the claims are to be paid with the proceeds of bonds issued by the Controller.

Mr. Hammond introduced the last bill of the series intended to prevent and punish official peculation. It provides that the Attorney General may have concurrent jurisdiction to commence suits and proceedings in the courts of this State; and also authorizes the institution of such proceedings by him in other States, and, where allowed, in foreign countries, to recover moneys stolen by public officers.

Mr. Prince introduced a bill modeled on the English law, and intended to prevent the adulteration of food and drink by punishing the adulterant by a fine of $200, and the person knowingly selling the adulterated goods by a fine of $100 for his first offense, and with the publication of his name and place of business if he is convicted a second time. The person to whom adulterated goods are sold may also sue for and recover a penalty of $50.

The following resolutions were also introduced:

By Mr. Hauschel—That the Committee on Commerce and Navigation inquire as to the amount of head-money received by the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and also the management of affairs in their hands, giving the committee power to send for persons and papers. Laid over.

By Mr. Costigan—That the Committee on General Laws draft a bill for the support of the destitute blind not otherwise provided for. Laid over.

By Mr. Daly—That the bill relative to paving Second avenue be recommitted. Carried.

Senator Woodin was not in the Senate this evening, but he is confidently expected by to-morrow or next day at furthest.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

George W. Plumly's paper-box factory, at Fourth and Branch streets, Philadelphia, caught fire at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, and was entirely destroyed. The front wall on Fourth street fell, carrying down all the telegraph-wires, but no one was injured. The factory was a very extensive one, giving employment to 350 girls, who are thereby thrown out of employment. The building was worth $50,000, and the stock was valued $40,000. On the stock there is an insurance of $58,000. The building is only partially insured. The manufactory was operated by a stock company, of which George H. Plumly is President. The origin of the fire was accidental. The engineer, it seems, was oiling the elevator, when he slipped and fell, breaking the lantern, which ignited some light materials on the floor. He stamped the fire out, the best he could, and then ran for some water. In the meantime the flames spread with frightful rapidity, and when he returned he found his services of no avail. Then the alarm was sounded. Shoemaker's paint and plate-glass warehouse was considerably damaged by water, and the roof of a small dwelling on Branch street was partially burned off.

The round-house of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, at Springfield, Ohio, with a capacity for sixteen locomotives, was burned yesterday morning, together with five locomotives and a machine shop adjoining. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $70,000. The buildings were insured for $7,500. The insurance on the contents is unknown.

A fire at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Penn., Sunday night, destroyed eight buildings, including several stores. The loss is $25,000, and the insurance $18,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The Ætna and Home Insurance Companies of New-York had small risks, the balance of the insurance being in local offices.

The passenger and freight depot of the Central Vermont Railway at Mooer's Junction, New-York, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The safe and contents were saved.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred on the third floor of No. 33 Jackson street, resulting in $100 damage.

Sixteen business firms were burned out by the fire at Wichita, Kan., on Saturday morning.

REDUCTION OF RATES FOR CARRYING COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—To-day the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company issued a circular giving the rates of freight and the tolls on anthracite coal from this day until further notice. These show a reduction of twenty-five cents, or twelve and a half per cent., to Philadelphia and Richmond, and a proportionate reduction to all points on their main line and branches. They will, however, charge fifteen cents per ton shipping expenses on all coal shipped from Port Richmond, making an actual reduction of ten cents per ton on all coal shipped.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have reduced the tariff of freight on coal from Cumberland, Piedmont, and other coal regions on its main line and branches twenty-five cents per ton, and its way rates proportionately, to take effect March 3. It is understood this tariff is fixed for the season.

ACCIDENT ON NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD.

BOSTON, March 1.—The engine, baggage car, and one passenger car of the Southbridge express-train on the New-York and New-England Railroad, due in Boston, at 10:25 this morning, were thrown from the track at Everetts, by a misplaced switch, and rolled over an embankment. The passengers escaped injury, but the occupants of the baggage-car were not so fortunate. V. Joslin, the baggage-master had his ribs injured. Joseph Morean, freight conductor, received a bad cut in the head, and Mason Pierce, express messenger, received a severe wound in the head, and his shoulder was badly injured by the falling of the safe upon him. The engineer escaped unharmed by jumping, but the fireman, Edward Smith, was badly burned by steam. The injury to the rolling stock is not great and the track is now clear.

GALVESTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 1.—The municipal election here to-day passed off quietly. R. L. Fulton, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 3,000 majority, and all the Democratic candidates for Aldermen were also elected by large majorities.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND'S POLICY TOWARD IRELAND—GENERAL RESTRICTIVE LAWS REPEALED AND SPECIAL CASES TO BE DEALT WITH SEVERELY—THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN WESTMEATH.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir M. H. Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced a bill lessening the penalties for the unlawful possession of arms in Ireland, repealing the law which authorizes the closing of public houses and the arrest of persons found outdoors at night in the proclaimed districts, and removing the restrictions on newspapers.

The Chief Secretary stated that the Government intended to re-enact the laws against Ribbonism in Westmeath, as it had been assured that the Ribbon conspiracy existed as strongly as ever there. He pointed to the fact that John Mitchel was elected to Parliament because he had declared that he would never consent to be at peace with England; and he alluded to the return of numerous emigrants from America, who, he said, had acquired Western vices and forgotten their Irish virtues. These were reasons for not wholly removing the restrictions on the possession of firearms in Ireland.

The Marquis of Hartington, the new Liberal leader, supported the bill, which passed its first reading.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—The Inman steam-ship City of Chester, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Feb. 20, arrived here at 8:30 P. M. and sailed for Liverpool.

The American Line steam-ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia Feb. 18, reached this port to-day en route for Liverpool.

SPAIN.

UNAUTHORIZED ACTION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER ON THE GUSTAV AFFAIR.

MADRID, March 1.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs having, without consulting his colleagues in the Ministry, sent a circular note to the powers, contesting the justice of some of the demands of Germany in regard to the Gustav affair, and having also taken other steps upon his own responsibility, a Cabinet Council to take these acts into consideration impends.

FIGHTING STILL IN PROGRESS NEAR BILBAO.

BAYONNE, March 1.—Fighting continues in the neighborhood of Bilbao.

FRANCE.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, March 1.—The Assembly to-day re-elected M. Buffet its President by a vote of 479 to 63. This majority, larger than the Assembly ever gave before for a President, shows that M. Buffet will command a strong majority in the House if he succeeds in forming a ministry.

MM. Martel, D'Audiffret-Pasquier, Kerdrel, and Picard were elected Vice Presidents.

M. BUFFET UNDERTAKES TO FORM A CABINET.

PARIS, March 1.—M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, has decided to undertake the task of forming a Ministry.

THE LOSS OF THE HONG KONG.

ARRIVAL OF A MISSING BOAT'S CREW AT ADEN, ON THE RED SEA.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Aden announces that the missing boat's crew of eighteen persons from the steamer Hong Kong, which foundered in the Indian Ocean, have arrived there. Six more lives are known to have been lost by the disaster.

THE FRENCH PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The London *Times* of Feb. 17 has the following: Yesterday's field-day and distribution of prizes to the Woolwich cadets brought the career of the young Prince Louis Napoleon at the Royal Military Academy to a close in a manner extremely honorable to his Imperial Highness and most gratifying to all who have watched his progress during the last two years. The first class of gentlemen cadets who have been undergoing the severe examination for commissions in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery were thirty-three in number, and among these "Corporal his Highness the Prince Imperial" passed seventh in order of merit, and would, had he chosen to take it, have had the option of a commission in either the Royal Engineers or Royal Artillery—a freedom of choice reserved for cadets in the first flight of the thirty or forty who may pass the examination. Whether as Prince or as mere gentleman cadet, his Highness has really done wonderfully well, when we remember that he was handicapped at starting by a lack of the preparation necessary for the Woolwich course of study, and by an imperfect acquaintance with the language in which he was to be taught. He was also eleven months younger than the average age of the Commission Class. Nevertheless, his Imperial Highness came out seventh in the general list, and we are informed that in mathematics he passed sixth, and seventh in fortification and in artillery. His physical powers seem to have also developed to a point above the average, for in gymnastics he ranks fifth, and in horsemanship first. In this last accomplishment, indeed, he had the advantage of early training. On the Monday night, after the usual ball, the Prince had to undergo the ordeal of "chairing," with which the cadets take farewell of the most popular members of the commission class.

The report of the Governor of the Academy ended as follows:

"Before concluding this report I must draw especial attention to the fact that his Imperial Highness the Prince Imperial, who at the request of his august father, the late Emperor Napoleon, was admitted to follow the course of instruction pursued in the Royal Military Academy, now appears among the Commission Class.

As your Royal Highness is aware, the Prince Imperial was not subjected to the same competitive examination for admission as other gentlemen who join the Royal Military Academy.

Before his admission, however, I caused him to be examined, in order to ascertain whether he was sufficiently advanced in his studies and in his knowledge of the English language to enable him to follow the courses studied in the Academy.

As the result of that examination I had some doubts whether, considering his youth, his imperfect knowledge of the English language, and the absence of all special preparation for the academy, it would not have been advisable to defer his admission for a few months. He, however, joined the Royal Military Academy on Nov. 18, 1872, and has since pursued his studies without intermission, except for a short period, when, in consequence of the death of his father, he was unable to be present at the periodical examination in February, 1873. He then joined the present Commission Class, with which he has been associated throughout his subsequent career at the academy. On first entering the academy the Prince was under great disadvantage from not being thoroughly conversant with the language in which instruction is conveyed; but a high order of intelligence, combined with great diligence and unremitting labor, has enabled him to improve his position in almost every succeeding examination, and he now, as a final result, stands seventh in a class of thirty-four—a position which, if he were to enter her Majesty's Army, would enable him to elect service in the Artillery or Engineers.

I have further to report to your Royal Highness that the Prince Imperial, by his invariable punctuality and exactitude in the performance of his duties, by his perfect respect for authority and submission to discipline, has set an example which deserves honorable mention even among his comrades of the Commission Class, whom I have been able to commend to your Royal Highness in unusually high terms for their sense of duty and excellence of conduct."

THE OHIO AND ILLINOIS BISHOPS ELECT.

MOBILE, Ala., March 1.—The Episcopal standing Committee of Alabama gave canonical consent to-day to the consecration of Dr. Jagger, Bishop elect of Southern Ohio, and of Dr. De Koven, Bishop elect of Illinois.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 1.—The Committee of the Diocese of Virginia declines to give its consent to the election of Dr. De Koven as Bishop of Illinois.

THE COURTS.

THE BERGH CONTEMPT CASE.

ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL—RECORDER HACKETT'S REPLY—MR. BERGH EXONERATED FROM INTENTIONAL CONTEMPT.

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, appeared in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, to answer before Recorder Hackett for alleged contempt of court in having addressed to the last Grand Jury a communication reflecting on the action of that body in the case of Jefferson Carpenter, charged with dog-fighting in a Rivington street basement. Mr. Gerry having announced that he was prepared to proceed with his argument, the Recorder stated that the only point on which he could hear counsel was—Mr. Bergh having admitted sending the communication to the Grand Jury—what constituted legal contempt? To this point Mr. Gerry therefore confined his argument. Under the old common law, he said, there were two kinds of contempt of court—physical and constructive. Such acts as committing a breach of the peace, refusing to answer questions on the witness stand, or insolence to the presiding officer of the court, committed in the immediate presence and view of the court, constituted physical contempt; while such offences as waylaying an officer, publishing comments in newspapers or handbills reflecting on the proceedings of the court, or speaking offensively of the court or its presiding officer, came within the scope of constructive contempt. This law of constructive contempt, which embraced the offense of sending communications to the Grand Jury, or approaching any member of that body for private reasons in reference to a case then pending before it, counsel admitted, existed in this State prior to 1830, (instance cases of Van Haak, Strong, and Spooner,) but insisted that the common law in relation to contempt had been abolished on the revision of the statutes in 1830. The Recorder having stated that Mr. Bergh's case came under the head of physical contempt, as in the Hackley case, Mr. Gerry quoted extensively from the case referred to in order to show that Hackley's offense had been committed in open court and in the full view and presence of the presiding officer. Approaching a Grand Jury had been made a misdemeanor, a specific statute having been passed to that effect. (Revised Statutes, 693, section 16.) Physical contempt, he argued, should be committed in full view and presence of the presiding officer of the court, while it was in session, could not be brought within the jurisdiction of the court by construction, and could not be punished unless it interrupted the proceedings or tended to impair the respect due the court. The Grand Jury did not sit in the immediate presence of court, and if Mr. Bergh had been guilty of any offense it was that of an attempted constructive contempt at common law, which had been abolished by the Revised Statutes. Having concluded his argument on the law of the case, counsel proceeded to the facts, holding that the presentment was false, the people, not Mr. Bergh, being complainant; that Mr. Bergh could not have been guilty of an attempt to influence the Grand Jury, the complaint having been dismissed on the 8th of February while the letter was not written until the 10th; that the letter itself contained no menace, threat, libel, or denunciation, but was the simple expression of opinion, by a public officer, on the action of the Grand Jury. In explaining the circumstances under which Mr. Bergh's letter had been written, counsel detailed the arrest of Jefferson Carpenter for dog-fighting, and the subsequent stages of the case until the matter came before the Grand Jury, before which Mr. Bergh, by right of the authority conferred on him by the Attorney General and District Attorney, appeared with some eight witnesses. The Grand Jury examined only two witnesses, and did not call either Officer Evans, the most important witness in the case, or any of the other six. The complaint was then dismissed, and next morning Carpenter called on Mr. Bergh and defiantly announced his triumphant acquittal. Mr. Bergh did not attempt to procure another indictment against Carpenter, but simply addressed to the Grand Jury a communication calling their attention to the results which would inevitably follow the acquittal, in order that future Grand Juries might be more careful in all criminal matters. The case was certainly one that should insure conviction, and the only fault was that the matter had been too hastily disposed of. Mr. Bergh did not stand at the bar as a private individual who had committed contempt, but as a public officer laboring indefatigably in a good cause, for which he received nothing but abuse from all quarters, but in which he had frequently received valuable aid from the presiding officer of the court before whom he now stood. In conclusion, Mr. Gerry said that in sending the letter to the Grand Jury Mr. Bergh simply desired that the civil power should be sustained.

Recorder Hackett replied as follows: In giving my action upon this proceeding, it is proper I should submit my views in writing. I am clear that it is contempt of court at common law for a witness or bystander to communicate with the Grand Jury without its request. But to be a contempt under the statute the communication must savor of the degree of contemptuous behavior committed during the sitting of the court and directly tending to impair due respect. I think that the term behavior may cover the writing and delivery to the Grand Jury of a contemptuous or insulting letter. It is clear from the elementary writers and from what the Court of Appeals imply in the Hackley case, (24th N. Y. R., page 78,) that the Grand Jury-room is an enlargement of the court-room, and part of the court sitting. Handing to the petit jury a letter containing remarks upon the case pending before them has been at Nisi Prius adjudged a contempt, the jury for convenience being outside of the court-room proper, it is true, but legally and technically, nevertheless, a part of the court sitting, and both the grand and petit jury-rooms are merely extensions of the court apartment, and are under equal jurisdiction. The insinuation conveyed by this expression in the letter of Mr. Bergh, "as in the present instance they have escaped through means which I forbear to mention," addressed to any officer of the court during its sitting, could not be made worse for contemptuous and insolent behavior, tending to impair respect. At the commencement of the last October term of this court, I charged the then Grand Jury as follows: "The minutes of some Grand Juries have in the past distinctly shown traces as well as evidences of considerations, and of reconsiderations and references, which can only be explained upon belief that Grand Juries have yielded to lobby pressure, either in finally finding or finally dismissing bills of indictment. The Grand Juror who suffers himself to be even impliedly approached upon subject matters pending before the body of which he is a sworn member not only violates his oath, but transcends the common law that forbids such approaches either in the act of the citizen or in the consent of the juror. Should it so happen during the present term of your duty as grand jurors that any persons whomsoever, (except the District Attorney,) who, when desired, becomes your legal adviser, shall approach either of you, and seek to confer or endeavor to influence your action for or against the prosecution of any complaint pending before you, then it will become your duty to promptly communicate the facts to this court, in order that the person so offending may be summarily dealt with. The District Attorney has done all in his power to destroy the opportunities for this lobby influence with the Grand Inquest, but if jurors allow letters to be delivered to them by accused persons, accusers, their counsel, or visits to be made to them at their places of business or houses, by friends of suspected persons, they cannot obviate such a scandal or frustrate the wrong intended." It will thus be perceived that the considerations growing out of the action of Mr. Bergh are not new, and were not suggested by the attitude taken by the late Grand Jury, and I had determined to reprehend the first instance of Grand Jury lobbying or outside interference which should be submitted to my consideration.

But Mr. Bergh shows that he is, for the purposes of his society, both a Deputy Attorney General and an Assistant District Attorney, by written appointments from Messrs. Pratt and Phelps. Mr. Bergh, in his affidavit, swears: "Such letter was sent and intended to be sent as an official communication in the interests of the people of this State, which deponent then honestly believed he was then representing, and not to subserve any private or personal interest, or to gratify any individual spleen or malice. And deponent firmly and conscientiously believed at the time that he was only doing his duty, and that his course was entirely justifiable under the authority derived from the Attorney General and District Attorney referred to." In the matter of Strong, in this court, half a century since, it was held that the act of sending a scurrilous letter to the Grand Jury ought not to be considered a contempt unless it clearly appeared that it was designed to interrupt the administration of justice. The Supreme Court has held (Weeks. vs. Smith, 3 Abb. Prac., R. p. 211) that if the alleged contempt be capable of a construction consistent with innocence of the party of any intentional disrespect, there is no legal contempt. It would seem that Mr. Bergh's explanation that he was acting as the agent of the prosecuting officers is consistent with innocence. The Court, however, trusts it may be pardoned for observing that the representative of the Attorney General and the District Attorney owes it to those gentlemen, if not to himself, to infuse into his oral or written intercourse with grand juries rather the *suaviter in modo* than the *fortiter in re*, and to remember an old saying, "that he who impugns motives should always rigidly examine his own." Let the rule be discharged, and Mr. Henry Bergh stands exonerated under his explanatory oath from any intentional contempt.

Mr. Bergh bowed his thanks to the Court and withdrew with his counsel.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Very Rev. Besar Aber, Vicar General of Mesopotamia, called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday. He is now on a visit to this country to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Persia. After explaining the condition of the land he represented, the Vicar General left to pay a visit to Archbishop McCloskey....A very young couple requested Mayor Wickham to marry them yesterday. The age of the bride was fifteen, and the groom was four years her senior. The Mayor declined to perform the ceremony....Chamberlain Tappan makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury Feb. 20, $924,247 24; receipts last week, $300,899 12; payments, $505,715 05. Amount on hand Feb. 27, $719,451.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH COMMENCEMENT—LIST OF GRADUATES—THE PRIZES WON.

The sixty-eighth annual commencement exercises of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Medical Department of Columbia College) were held last night at Steinway Hall, which was comfortably filled notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The Graduating Class of 1875, to the number of 108, who occupied the front seats in the centre of the hall, were attired in evening dress and displayed the blue and white colors of Columbia on the left lapel. The proceedings were enlivened by the performances of Grafulla's band. Prof. Edward L. Beadle, Vice President of the college, presided, and the platform was occupied by the Trustees and Professors of Columbia College, and a large number of members of the Faculty. Among those on the platform were Prof. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College; Prof. Edward L. Beadle, Vice President; Prof. Willard Parker, Prof. T. Gaillard Thomas, Prof. John C. Dalton, Prof. T. M. Markoe, Prof. Henry B. Sands, Prof. Chandler, Prof. Alonzo Clark, Prof. William H. Draper, Dr. Gordon Buck, Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, Prof. Thomas T. Sabine, and Col. Frederick A. Conkling.

After the performance of selections from "Lohengrin," Grafulla struck up an inspiriting march, to the strains of which the Professors, Trustees, physicians, and graduates filed into their places. The prayer of Bishop Hobart, specially composed for the college by that prelate, having been offered by Rev. Dr. Sullivan H. Weston, the degree of M. D., was conferred on the following graduates after the usual questions had been answered:

Thomas H. Allen, B. M., Canada; Joseph L. Anderson, Ohio; Joseph D. Anway, New-York City; Morgan W. Ayres, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Daniel E. Barry, Connecticut; B. Roswell Benner, Massachusetts; Albert O. Bogert, New-York; Alfred V. Brailly, New-York City; George Edwin Brown, New-York; Stephen Smith Burt, New-York; Gonzalo E. Buxton, Massachusetts; George E. Carpenter, A. B., Rhode Island; James H. Casey, Connecticut; Alonzo G. Chadsey, New-York City; James Chasey, New-Jersey; Frank A. Coates, A. B., Connecticut; John J. Cochran, Massachusetts; Ed. D. Converse, M. D., Illinois; Heman D. Copley, New-York; Michael A. Cremin, A. M., Connecticut; George H. Cummings, A. B., Maine; D. Bryson Delavan, A. B., New-York City; George M. Dillow, A. B., New-York City; F. Duffy, M. D., North Carolina; Joseph D'Vore, New-York City; George M. Edebohls, A. B., New-York City; Richard B. Faulkner, Pennsylvania; Chauncey M. Field, A. M., New-Jersey; Crawford E. Fritts, New-York; Jacob Fuchs, New-York City; Eugene F. Gage, New-Hampshire; J. Frederick Golding, New-York City; Frank Sargent Grant, New-York; Edward Gray, A. B., California; G. Harrison Gray, Connecticut; Frank B. Green, New-York; Nelson H. Griffin, New-York; Chester W. Harvey, Massachusetts; Ernesto M. Hegewisch, Mexico; Samuel Hendrickson, New-York City; Benjamin L. Holt, A. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Erastus E. Holt, M. D., Maine; Harman G. Howe, M. D., Vermont; Walter L. Hunt, New-York; N. Gerhard Hutchison, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edward J. Ill, New-Jersey; Henry Louis Irish, Maine; Walter A. Jayne, New-Jersey; Charles G. Johnston, New-York; Lionel B. Joseph, New-York; William T. Keeler, New Jersey; John C. Kendall, A. B, Connecticut; George L. Kent, Nova Scotia; John B. Knapp, Connecticut; Amos Knight, M. D., Michigan; Henry Krollpfeifer, New-York City; Monroe B. Long, New-Jersey; Howard W. Longyear, Michigan; C. Robert Lordly, New-York City; William J. Mackey, New-Jersey; Albert W. Mallalieu, Massachusetts; Luther O. Martin, Massachusetts; William P. McLaury, A. M., New-York City; J. De Witt Nelson, New-York City; John H. Nesbitt, New-York City; H. B. Osborne, M. D., New-York; George A. Oviatt, Jr., A. B., Connecticut; Arthur R. Paine, A. B., Massachusetts; Edward L. Partridge, Massachusetts; Edward H. Peaslee, A. B., New-York City; John C. Pennington, A. M., New-Jersey; Jeremiah Phelan, New-York; William H. Powell, New-York; J. Warren Rice, New-Jersey; Harry E. Richards, A. B., New-Jersey; Jacob L. Roe, New-Jersey; John A. Rogers, New-Jersey; Charles B. Roof, New-York City; Philip M. Ryan, Nova Scotia; George Schiereth, New-Jersey; Arthur R. Simmons, A. B., New-York; Edward B. Skellenger, New-Jersey; Henry G. Small, Maine; Edward P. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George A. Spaulding, A. B., Kentucky; Gottlieb Stein, New-York City; John E. Stillwell, New-York City; Cleveland S. Stilwell, Jr., New-York; Charles E. Swasey, New-York. George B. Swasey, Maine; John H. Swasey, Massachusetts; James Symington, Jr., New-York City; Frederick C. Tallcott, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Stanley D. Terry, New-York City; Edgar R. Troxell, Pennsylvania; William A. Valentine, New-York; Fernando F. Walker, Buenos Ayres, South America; Newell P. Warner, New-York; John E. Weaver, B. S., Massachusetts; William Seward Webb, New-York City; William H. Welch, A. B., Connecticut; Frederick Weygandt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William J. Whelan, M. D., Ohio; Thomas H. Wight, New-York; Edward P. Williams, New-York City; James L. Wilson, A. B., New-Jersey; Halsey L. Wood, A. M., New-York; John E. Woodruff, A. B., New-Jersey.

On leaving the platform the graduates were greeted with numerous floral tributes from admiring friends. After the conferring of degrees, the Chairman referred in eulogistic terms to the late Dr. Edward Delafield, who had for years conferred the degrees on the medical graduates, and briefly sketched his career. He urged the graduates to emulate those who had attained honor and distinction in the profession, and in the name of their *alma mater* bid them God speed.

The following prizes were then announced by Prof. Dalton:

Faculty Prizes—First prize, William H. Welch, A. B., Norfolk, Conn.; second, Joseph D. Anway, New-York City. Honorable Mention—Edward Lasell Partridge, Lawrence, Mass.; John E. Stillwell, New-York City; Howard Williams Longyear, Detroit, Mich.; James H. Casey, East Haven, Conn., and D. Bryson Delavan, New-York City.

Prof. Thomas' prize, case of surgical instruments, Alonzo Blauvelt, New-York City.

Prof. Otis' prize, $50, John E. Stillwell, New-York City.

Prof. Seguin's prize, Alfred Masters, New-York City.

In conclusion, Prof. Dalton announced that Dr. Oakley Vanderpoel offered a prize of $50 for the best examination in anatomy, to be awarded at the commencement exercises of the college in March, 1876.

The valedictory address was then delivered by Stephen S. Burt, a member of the graduating class, and the concluding address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Washburn. The exercises closed with the benediction.

Lionel B. Joseph acted as Grand Marshal, Benjamin L. Holt as Class Secretary, and Alonzo Blauvelt, James A. Barbour, Eugene Garretson, Robert P. Newman, Charles F. Stillman, Franklin Townsend, Jr., George E. Twiss, S. O. Vanderpoel, Jr., Jacob A. Van Houten, George E. Munroe, as ushers.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, Alderman Bergen in the chair. In response to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Common Council, the Board of City Works sent in a report concerning the water rates. It was set forth in the report that the water revenue for last year was hardly sufficient for the maintenance of the water works and the payment of the interest on the water loan, and for that reason a reduction of the present rates was not feasible. A motion offered by Alderman Ropes was adopted, to the effect that the Board of City Works be required to report a scale of water rates for 1875-76. A resolution providing for the placing of $2,500 on the budget of next year to pay additional clerk hire in the Controller's office was adopted. Alderman Ropes, Chairman of the Board of Audit, reported that the accounts in the City Treasurer's office had been examined and found to be accurately kept. The Committee on Water and Drainage reported that in view of the undefined state of the law in reference to the powers of the Board of City Works no particular recommendation could be made with reference to the completion of the storage reservoir at Hempstead. The committee recommend the passage of a law providing for the completion of the reservoir, and a resolution was passed directing the Corporation Counsel to draw up a bill for presentation to the Legislature with that object in view. A resolution was passed denouncing special legislation, and requesting the Governor not to sign any Brooklyn bills that were not indorsed by the Common Council.

AN INCENDIARY TO BE HANGED.

A negro named Hildrey Page has been tried in Chesterfield County, Va., and found guilty of burning the house of Col. F. G. Ruffin, of that county. In accordance with the verdict of the jury, he was sentenced to be hanged on the 30th of April next. Within the last twelve months Page set fire to twelve or thirteen houses on Col. Ruffin's premises, and was five times successful before it was ascertained that he was the incendiary. He has made a full confession, admits that he had a fair trial, and approves his sentence as just. His counsel, however, have taken an appeal to the Supreme Court, with the hope of getting a new trial for him.

THE SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN.

Hon. Angus Cameron, the United States Senator elect from Wisconsin, denies the telegraphed statement that he would not act with the Republicans, but would take his place among the Independents in the Senate. In conversation with a reporter of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, he said: "I never entertained such a ridiculous idea. I know of only two parties at Washington, and the Independent is neither of them. I don't see how I could join that party when I have no idea of its existence at Washington." In reply to further questions, Mr. Cameron said: "I have voted the straight Republican ticket always. I do not intend to vote any other ticket now. I have always been a Republican since the Republican Party has had an existence. When I go to Washington I intend to act with the Republican Party. I was a Whig in the days when there were Whigs, and when the Republican Party was organized I became a Republican, and have remained one ever since." The reporter ventured to ask something about Mr. Cameron's acceptance of the compromise platform. Mr. Cameron answered that when he accepted the declaration of principles he did so thinking that there was nothing in it that a good, sound Republican could not subscribe to, and so far as he was advised, there was no reason why he should change that opinion.

FEATS ON SKATES.

KEEN CONTESTS OF LADIES, BOYS, AND GENTLEMEN AT THE MONTREAL RINK.

From the Montreal Gazette, Feb. 26.

The grand tournament, which has been looked forward to with eager anticipation in skating circles throughout the Dominion, came off yesterday afternoon and evening, and was a most brilliant affair. It was expected that a large number of competitors from different sections of the Dominion would enter for the various prizes, and with this end in view the Montreal Club issued circulars to the sister clubs, asking their co-operation, and requesting them to send as many competitors as possible, together with one gentleman as a judge, in connection with those appointed by the Montreal Club. Only one club responded to the request, the Halifax Club, who named James G. A. Creighton as their representative. No competitors, however, enrolled their names outside of our home competitors. By 3 o'clock the rink, or rather the promenade which surrounds the ice, was thronged with a large and fashionable audience, nearly 2,000 persons being present. The immense building was tastefully decorated with the flags of all nations. Immediately opposite the main entrance, at the extreme end of the rink, was the judges' stand, a sort of dais covered with crimson, the curtains being looped back so as to allow the platform to project over the ice. Above the stand the royal arms hung, and on either side the British flags, arranged with the tricolor and Stars and Stripes on the right and left respectively. The ice was in splendid condition, looking like an immense mirror, reflecting the gracefully swaying forms of the skaters as they glided over its surface. A corps of attendants in neat uniforms kept the ice clear and looked after the comfort of the spectators, and their attention and politeness reflect great credit on the management of the rink. The National Brass Band was in attendance, and discoursed lively airs.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the competitors in the first race were called for, and Miss Fanny Porter and Miss Lily Barlow came forward. The race was for misses under fifteen years, and was very evenly contested. Miss Porter being somewhat taller than her opponent, showed to better advantage in the outside edges, and her long sweeping strokes were the admiration of all. Miss Barlow was somewhat more rapid and brilliant in the fancy or intricate movements, her "grapevines" and eights with loops being well executed. It was almost impossible to decide upon either as superior to the other. There was about Miss Porter's skating, however, a certain deliberation and grace which doubtless weighed with the judges in their decision, and the prize was awarded to Miss Porter. The young ladies at the close of their contest waltzed together very beautifully to the music of the band, a splendid piece of skating on the part of both.

The next competition was the club prize, for ladies, and Miss Nellie Shearer and Miss Wheeler entered the lists. The plain front and back skating was first gone through, then the outside and inside edges frontward and backward. The figure 8 plain on both feet and with loops was nicely executed; the latter was done by Miss Wheeler only, Miss Shearer not attempting this figure. The back and front rolls with loops and threes was then beautifully executed by both ladies, then the grapevines, in which, however, Miss Wheeler excelled. The inside edges with both feet crossed alternately frontward and backward is a particularly difficult movement, and was done very well by both ladies. In the specialties, Miss Wheeler's scissors, ornamented eights, and other figures were beautiful, as was also Miss Shearer's ornamented eight, with both edges, using the toes of the skates very nicely. The ladies then waltzed to music by the band, first separately and then both together, and thunders of applause greeted this performance, the equal of which has rarely been witnessed on ice anywhere. Certainly the poetry of motion has never been more vividly illustrated than in the skating of Miss Wheeler, who was rewarded with the prize, a splendid gold locket.

Miss Wheeler also won Lady Dufferin's silver medal, a splendid piece of workmanship, and well worthy the vice-regal donor. There was no competition for this prize, Miss Shearer having entered for the Club Prize only. Miss Wheeler skated for both prizes, and is to be heartily congratulated on her brilliant and well-merited success.

The boys' contest for boys under sixteen, was next on the programme, and for this four little fellows entered—P. Besserer, Edward Reinhardt, Phillip Mussen, and Charles E. Seymour. After a well-contested match the prize was adjudged to Master Reinhardt, the smallest in size. The prize is a set of gold studs and solitaires. This contest closed the afternoon's entertainment.

In the evening the attendance was much larger than in the afternoon, and there could not have been less than 3,000 spectators present. The scene was much enhanced by the brilliancy of the numerous gas jets which lighted the rink, and the chandeliers and lamps of variegated colors, which hung on the right and left of the dais, added much to the general effect. The match for the Governor General's medal was certainly one of the most closely contested matches ever witnessed in the Montreal Rink. The skating in this match was in marked contrast with that of the ladies and boys in the afternoon, the strong, vigorous strokes of the gentlemen being much longer, and the figures more clearly cut on the ice. The competitors were as follows: William Barnston, G. A. Taylor, M. A. Bethune, Thomas Barlow, and George W. Gardner. The programme to be skated numbered twenty-seven different figures, and was a trial of skill and endurance, such as is calculated to tax the nerve of the competitors to the utmost. The gentlemen skated singly, each going through four or five numbers and giving place to his successor, and so on to the finish, when came the specialties; the contestants then individually displayed their skill in fancy skating of whatever kind they fancied most. To attempt a description of the various movements would take a much larger chapter than can be devoted to it in these columns, and the reader must rest content with a few passing figures worthy of recording. In the plain skating forward and back, the long sweeping strokes of Mr. Taylor were much much admired, and in the roll forward and back Mr. Bethune was much admired. Mr. Barlow was splendid all through the figures, and with a year or two to give him increased strength, will make his mark; his graceful skating in the 8, with and without loop, was the subject of general remark. G. W. Gardner, in the grape vines, was excellent, this movement being one of the prettiest of skating figures. W. Barnston was steady and powerful all through, and did everything in the programme in smooth, even style, his back and front rolls with loops and threes being especially good. The prize was awarded to Mr. Barnston, and in this connection it might be well to say that the judges wish it to be understood that they do not in any way intend it as a disparagement of the skating of the other competitors. They confess to having had the greatest difficulty in deciding to whom to award the medal, averring that the skating throughout was superb, and in many points such as has not been seen in Canada for a long while. The prize is a fine gold medal, made for the Governor General by Wyon, Her Majesty's medalist, of London, and of elegant workmanship. About 10 o'clock the competitors in the afternoon contests were summoned to the dais, and the President, Mr. Henshaw, in the unavoidable absence of the Governor General, presented the prizes to the winners. The judges were J. G. A. Creighton, Esq., D. Meagher, Esq., and Campbell McNab, Esq. These gentlemen had a part assigned to them which required their complete attention and involved very nice discrimination, and admirably they succeeded in carrying it out. At the conclusion of the entertainment cheers were given for the Queen, three times three for His Excellency, the Governor General, and Lady Dufferin. The judges were not forgotten, and the Secretary was much congratulated on the success of the tournament. The band played the National Anthem, and shortly after 11 the audience broke up.

THE ARREST OF PUBLIC MEN IN SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* writes, Feb. 7: An earnest of the policy the first Cabinet of the Restoration intend to adopt with those whom they have reason to fear as inimical to the existing state of things was afforded by the appearance of a remarkable circular in the *Gazette* of day before yesterday morning at about the same time as a picket of constables proceeded to the house of the ex-Radical Premier, Don Manuel Ruiz Zorrilla, and placed him under arrest, an arrest which was succeeded by summary and enforced banishment last night, without the least form of legal accusation or trial. The step the Government have taken is extraordinary and bold. Whether its result will be what they desire is a question for the future. Few people believe Ruiz Zorrilla could have done the Restoration much harm by his residence in Spain. Many believe he can, if disposed, do it far more harm in his forced exile.

A copy of the warrant was served on Zorrilla by the officers charged with the execution of the order, some eighteen or twenty in number. They seized all his papers and took complete possession of his house. By the evening train for Santander he left, with the view of proceeding to submit to his "sentence" in France. That others will follow him there can be no doubt, for a Government once embarked in high-handed proceedings like these can never calculate where they will stop. Official banishment is sure to be followed by voluntary exile, and, according to long-established Spanish usage, common to all the political parties which have existed since the century began, focuses of conspiracy will be created outside the kingdom, which, sooner or later, will affect its peace within.

Señor Zorrilla was accompanied to the station by many prominent public men. In fact, that miserable little barn the Madrid terminus of the Ferro Carril del Norte rarely before held so many men who had played a prominent part in Spanish politics. Here were ex-Ministers Rivero, Salmeron, Carvajal, Figuerola, Echegaray, Martos, Pedregal, Garcia Ruiz, Gonzales, &c.; also ex-Deputies Soler, Balbaena, Pascual, Pinilla, Gomez Siguro, Montemar, Rebulido, Sardoal, Aguilera, Gimenez, Anglada, Moreno, Mesa, Llorente, Salvany, Nuñez de Velasco, Lafosq, Del Val, Rispa, Perpina, Morayta, Rivera, Vazquez Arroeiro, Erasc, Gomes Rubio, Pasoron, &c. The Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba also came down to take farewell of the illustrious "emigrant."

Zorrilla is rich, and his expatriation will not affect him pecuniarily. Castelar, who will probably follow next in "emigration," is not rich, but he will be no loser by the move. When he was made Minister at £1,200 a year he had to sacrifice literary labor which was bringing him in £2,500 a year, and he has earned at least as much since the *coup d'état* of Jan. 3, 1874. This literary labor, and much more, he can perform as well, if not better, abroad than in Spain.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....March 1.

SENATE.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the credentials of Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, United States Senator from the State of Michigan for the period of six years from March 4, 1875. They were read and placed on file.

PROHIBITION.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented the petitions of citizens of California asking for an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors. Referred to the Committee on Finance. In presenting the petitions he said they were signed by women, and this was the only way they had of being heard in the Congress of the nation. He trusted that the day would soon come when their good influence would be felt more directly.

THE CAUCUS BILL.

The Clerk of the House appeared with the bill to provide against the invasion of States, and to prevent the subversion of their authority, and to maintain the security of elections, known as the Force bill, and announced its passage by the House.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS IN TERRITORIES ACQUIRED FROM MEXICO.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the House bill declaratory of the rights of such American citizens as were established in the Territories acquired from Mexico by the Treaty of the Guadaloupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden Treaty, and who have since continued to reside within the limits of the United States, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The business on the calendar from the Committee on Commerce was called up and the following bills were disposed of: The Senate bill to abolish the Consulate at Amoor River and establish a Consulate at Vladivostock, Russia, and for other purposes. Passed. The Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the Grand Chain. Passed. The Senate bill to promote economy and efficiency in the Marine Hospital service. Amended so as to fix the salary of the Supervising Surgeon at $4,000 per annum instead of $3,500. Passed. The House bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Arkansas River, at Pine Bluff Ark. Passed.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the Tax and Tariff bill.

THE CAUCUS BILL REFERRED.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked that the bill to provide against the invasion of States, and to prevent the subversion of their authority, and to maintain the security of citizens, be read by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

After some opposition from the Democratic side the bill was read by title.

Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, and other Democratic Senators objected to the second reading to-day, and it was laid over till to-morrow and ordered to be printed.

THE REVENUE BILL TAKEN UP.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Tax and Tariff bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he would not occupy the time of the Senate now in an extended speech on this bill. All he desired to do was to explain its provisions. The whole question was whether Congress would furnish the necessary means to carry on the Government. It was simply a matter of revenue. It might be asked why the exigencies of the service were so great at this time. Three years ago the receipts from Customs were $216,000,000: two years ago they were $188,000,000. and last year they were but $163,000,000, a falling off of $25,000,000 in a single year. It was apparent that the revenues had been reduced below the point where they ought to stand. The business of the whole world at the present moment was depressed, and our own country is no exception. In the list of articles upon which the ten per cent. reduction was made in 1872 the importations last year were $55,000,000 less than the previous year. The necessities of the Government must be met. The amount to be paid as interest on the public debt annually exceeded $100,000,000, and it could not be reduced; $30,000,000 more were required for the payment of the pensions. The appropriation bills last year were reduced about $9,000,000 below the estimates, and it was expected they would be still further reduced this year $7,000,000. It cost $27,000,000 annually to support the Army, although it had been reduced to 25,000 men, and it was no greater now in proportion to the population than it was thirty or forty years ago. Last year $28,000,000 were appropriated for the Navy, and it was proposed to cut it down to $16,000,000 this year. If Congress did not provide means for the support of the Government, the appropriations made could not be expended, and the first work suspended would be that authorized by the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Then the work on public buildings must be suspended. There were probably twenty-four public buildings in various parts of the country now in course of construction and they should be finished. Again, the question of the sinking fund was wholly involved in the bill. The nation was pledged to appropriate every year one per cent. for the sinking fund. Unless that was done, the faith of the nation would be violated, and the Secretary of the Treasury would be deprived of all power to fund the debt upon which we are now paying six per cent. at a lower rate of interest. This was a bill which no Senator, no matter what his politics might be, could afford to vote against. The bill did not suit him personally, but he was satisfied it could not be passed if amended in a single instance. The Senate must take this bill as it stood. It was neck or nothing. He favored an imposition of tax on tea and coffee, and the abolition of the stamp tax, but the House would not agree to that. When the duty was taken off tea and coffee it immediately went up in Brazil, so that the people had to pay just as much for it, and the Government lost the revenue. He would regard any amendment as equivalent to a rejection of the bill. He then explained the provisions of the bill, and argued that an increased tax on whisky could be collected. He hoped the Senate would not refuse to pass the bill, and thus leave the Government "on the ragged edge of despair."

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, inquired how large a revenue was expected to be raised under this bill.

Mr. MORRILL replied about $30,000,000.

In answer to a question of Mr. Schurz, Mr. MORRILL stated that it was expected to raise $4,000,000 from tobacco; $7,500,000 from molasses; $2,000,000 from cigars, and $12,000,000 from whisky.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said this bill had a very taking title, but came before the Senate in the nature of a stand-and-deliver-or-die scheme. He knew it was necessary either to repeal the Sinking Fund act, stop work on public buildings, or levy new taxes. The Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report stated it was estimated that the deficiency in the receipts during the current fiscal year would be $22,092,748 42, and during the next fiscal year, $11,920,914. Since this estimate, however, he had seen a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the other House, stating that his estimates in his annual report were entirely too low, as, since then, the falling off in the receipts had been so great that the deficiency would be a much larger sum. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Feb. 5, stating that if the falling off in the receipts continued the deficiency for the current fiscal year would be $35,000,000. Continuing his argument, Mr. Sherman said, taking the last annual report of the Secretary it would not show a very unfavorable state of our finances; but the facts which have transpired since that report was made do show an unfavorable condition. He opposed any repeal or modification of the laws relating to the sinking fund, and said by no vote of his would he ever interfere with that fund. That law was passed to maintain the public credit, and any interference with it would impair public credit. A portion of the receipts from Customs was sacredly mortgaged for the sinking fund, and the Government had the right to use only the remainder. He trusted the sinking fund would be maintained at all hazards, no matter what became of appropriation bills. Those bills called for money not already appropriated, and as one per cent. of the receipts from Customs had been appropriated for the sinking fund, that amount could not be touched. The next question was could the expenditures be reduced? In the condition in which the country was now placed he preferred to take the responsibility of reducing expenses. He would put it into the power of the President or the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend so much of any appropriation bill as might be advantageous to the public interest. It was better to suspend work on a public building than to impair the sinking fund, or rush inconsiderately to levy new taxes. Was the Tax bill one which could be defeated on grounds of public policy? The first section levied a tax on whisky. There was a limit to the tax on that article, and that was the amount which could be collected. This bill provided for an increased tax on whisky to be manufactured in the future. The effect of it would be to give a bounty of twenty cents a gallon to every holder of whisky in the country, and that bounty must be realized by them before the Government could get one cent. On the first of January last there were nearly 50,000,000 gallons of whisky on hand. The very moment this act was passed distillation of whisky would be stopped until the price of it reached $1 15 a gallon. The tax on whisky would not stop the consumption of it. He would be glad if it would. If the tax on it would stop the evils of intemperance, he would be willing to advance the tax on it to $5 a gallon. An increase of the tax would give a bounty to the holder, and yield nothing to the Government of the United States. The revenue point had been reached, and as much tax had been levied as could be collected. The bill next proposed to increase the tax on tobacco, in the face of remonstrances received here from dealers, and Congress must heed them. Only two years ago the tax on this article was fixed, and any interference with it now would be injurious. To increase the tax would not be treating dealers in a manner in which they ought to be treated by a great and powerful Government. He was opposed to the general system of internal taxation. He had hoped that this session of Congress would wipe out the stamp tax, and get rid of the whole internal taxation with the exception of that on tobacco and whisky. He then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of New-York, in regard to the tax on sugar and molasses, to show that it would not yield as much revenue as a tax on tea and coffee. Resuming his argument, he said Congress should give to the Secretary of the Treasury $20,000,000 or $25,000,000, and that could be done by a simple act for revenue. A tax could be imposed on tea and coffee, every dollar of which would go into the Treasury of the United States. That was the cheapest form of taxation. It would be levied in gold at so much a pound, and could be easily collected. Besides, tea was imported in such bulky form it could not well be smuggled in. A tax on tea and coffee is levied by every civilized nation except the United States. If the tax had been allowed to remain on tea and coffee, there would be no trouble now about our finances and no deficiency in the sinking fund. He felt it to be his duty to vote against the bill.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, favored the bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, submitted an amendment to provide that the increase of the tax on tobacco shall only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said it was assumed that this bill would increase the revenue of the Government not less than $30,000,000. It would be admitted on all hands that no such tax should be levied unless there was an overruling necessity for it. To impose such taxation unless there was an overriding necessity for it would be little less than a crime. It had not been demonstrated to his satisfaction that the receipts of the Government would not meet the current expenses. The Senator who had charge of this bill said the national honor was involved in keeping the sinking fund intact. He did not agree with him there, and hoped to show the Senate that the sinking fund provision was no part of the contract between the Government and its creditors. Therefore the honor of the Government was not involved in keeping that fund intact. The object of that fund was to secure a reduction of the debt at the rate of one per cent. per annum. The law was passed in 1862, and from that time to 1874, a period of twelve years, more than twelve per cent. of the debt had been paid. The Government had more than complied with the law. He favored the reduction of the army to 15,000 men, which would save $10,000,000 per annum. The country formerly had an army of 9,000 men, and he believed that an army of that size now could do all the service required. One-half of the expense of the navy could be spared, and that would save probably $15,000,000 annually.

Mr. EDMUNDS—How would the Senator (Mr. Thurman) have so many ships?

Mr. THURMAN, continuing his argument, said the Government could burn one half of its ships, and get along just as well as it does now; and, in conclusion, he said the most rigid economy must be practised by the Government, and by the people of the country, before the end of the present troubles would be reached.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Johnson, Stevenson, Saulsbury, Sprague, Schurz, and Logan against the bill, and Morton and Scott in favor of the bill.

Mr. SARGENT said if this bill was not passed it would be necessary to economize on the Appropriation bills, and if it failed he would ask the Senate to stand by him in cutting down all appropriations which could possibly be cut down. If this bill was not passed it would be idle to pass the River and Harbor bill.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL IN CONFERENCE.

Two Conference committees were appointed on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriations, who failed to agree.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE.

Messrs. Windam, Allison, and Stevenson were appointed members of a Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the Indian Appropriation bill.

THE ARMY BILL CONFERENCE

Messrs. Allen, Logan, and Stevenson were appointed members of a Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill.

The Senate was still in session at the hour of going to press.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PACIFIC RAILROAD RETURNS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Michigan, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, reported a bill specifying in great detail the points in regard to which the Pacific Railroad companies are required to make returns to the Government of the receipts of traffic rates, which was passed.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the preamble and resolutions reported by the Select Committee on Louisiana Affairs, recommending the Louisiana House of Representatives to remedy the injustice done in the exclusion from that body of persons rightfully entitled to seats in it, and recognizing Kellogg as Governor till the end of the term.

Messrs. POTTER, of New-York, NIBLACK, and other Democratic members, asked Mr. Hoar to separate the resolutions, and let the vote be taken on each of them, but Mr. Hoar declined to accede to that request.

The motion was rejected—yeas 154, nays 85—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. HOAR then moved to suspend the rules so as to bring the two resolutions before the House, the vote to be taken on each of them separately, and to be decided by a majority.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, objected to the proposition, as he regarded the resolution recognizing Kellogg's usurpation as most revolutionary and dangerous.

Mr. HOAR said that the resolutions were desired by the majority of both parties.

Mr. POTTER—No, not of both parties.

Mr. HOAR—They are in the interest of peace.

Mr. POTTER—It will be the peace which cometh by the sword.

Mr. HOAR—If you want the peace that cometh with the sword— [The rest of the sentence was inaudible.]

Mr. POTTER—That is all the peace you ever succeeded in bringing by Government interference.

Mr. GARFIELD said he would insist on going on with the Appropriation bills, unless by unanimous consent separate votes could be taken on the two resolutions.

Mr. E. R. ROBERTS, of New-York—We do object to their being subjected to a majority vote.

The vote was taken on Mr. Hoar's motion, and it was carried by the necessary two-thirds vote—yeas 172, nays 85—Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, being the only Democrat voting yea.

The first resolution, recommending the restoration to the Louisiana House of Representatives of the members wrongfully deprived of their seats, was then adopted without a division.

The second resolution, recognizing Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana until the end of his term, was next adopted by—yeas 163, nays 89—Messrs. Pierce, of Massachusetts, Sener and Smith, of Virginia, being the only Republicans voting nay.

As soon as the result was announced, Mr. G. F. HOAR, amid interruptions and calls to order from the Democrats, expressed his regret that his friends on the other side had voted against allowing a proposition to give peace to Louisiana to be even voted on by the representatives of the American people.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency bill appropriating $1,800,000, and it was ordered to be printed.

THE ARMY BILL IN CONFERENCE.

The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and were sent to a conference committee.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL AGREED TO.

The conference report, on the Military Academy Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were presented and acted on. The amendments, eighty-six in number, were voted on one by one. The first of them on which any question was raised was the sixty-second, appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of the Indian Peace Commissioners serving without compensation.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment, expressing the opinion that the usefulness of that commission had departed, and that the law abolishing it should be allowed to take effect immediately.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, replied to Mr. Randall. and showed by a comparison of prices paid for provisions at the various Western Indian reservations that the prices were much less than those paid for army purposes at the same points.

After further colloquy, the amendment was concurred in—yeas 144, nays 75.

The recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations on all the other amendments were agreed to, and the bill was then sent to a conference committee.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill reported that the committee had been unable to agree, the point of disagreement being on an item as to the pay of certain clerks of the House.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved that the House recede from its action in the matter, and concur with the Senate.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, insisted on the propriety of the House having control of its own immediate affairs, and said that proposition of the Senate was to cut down the pay of officers of the House below that of corresponding officers of the Senate.

After discussion, Mr. Holmes' motion was rejected, and a new conference committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Parker, of Missouri; Fort, of Illinois, and Randall, of Pennsylvania.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS—THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The House then, at 2:40 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, [Mr. Hoskins, of New-York, in the chair,] and resumed the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, appropriating $5,000 for the expenses of the suit for the recovery of the Rancho Panoche Grande in California (the McGarrahan claim against the New-Idria Mining Company.)

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, renewed the point of order against the amendment, but the point was overruled.

Mr. PAGE, of California, asked Mr. Butler against whom the suit was to be commenced.

Mr. BUTLER—Against about forty foreigners who have intruded on the lands of the United States to the extent of about 4,000 acres, and who have taken millions of dollars out of it without law.

Mr. PAGE said that the object of the suit to be commenced was to deprive certain gentlemen not citizens of the United States of the right to mine on the public lands.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes.

Mr. PAGE—The law invites all men who are citizens, or who have declared their intention to become citizens, to go on public lands and explore and occupy them.

Mr. BUTLER—And nobody else?

Mr. PAGE—There never has been a question between these men and the Government. The question has been as to whether the Government or McGarrahan owned the land, and it has been decided time and time again that the title is in the Government. These men do not deny it and if this amendment be adopted then you authorize the Government to commence suit against the Government.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, said that he could not give his support to the proposition without further explanation.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts, said that the resolution on this subject which the House had adopted some weeks ago under the lead of his colleague [Mr. Butler] was in violation of the law, which prohibits any officer of the Government from employing private counsel and giving that authority only to the Department of Justice. The pending amendment picked out this particular suit and appropriated $5,000 for it. Unless somebody was to be employed as counsel in the suit, or unless somebody had got a particular or private interest in the matter, he did not see why such a proposition should have been made. He hoped, therefore, that the amendment would not prevail.

Mr. BUTLER replied that, in offering the resolution some weeks ago, he had acted under the instructions of the Judiciary Committee, and it had been adopted by the House by a vote of 128 to 5. There was in California a range of mountains filled with quicksilver ore, &c., and a company largely composed of foreigners had squatted on that land, and had held it for years against any mining law. A man named McGarrahan claimed the land under an old Spanish grant, which claim had been decided against him more than once. The question had been before the House Judiciary Committee five or six times, and very remarkably almost every, certainly more than one, ex-Attorney General had argued before the Judiciary Committee in favor of the New-Idria Mining Company.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut—Were they not all Attorney Generals who held office before this Administration?

Mr. BUTLER—By no means; I wish I could say so. Here are millions running to waste, and we simply propose that a suit shall be brought by the United States, which we never could get done. Why have we proposed this resolution? It is because the Attorney General, before he was Attorney General, (and I hope he will not be afterward,) was the counsel for the New-Idria Mining Company, and because he did not see fit, and very properly, to act in the case, therefore we want special counsel employed, as the Attorney General would not act and his subordinates ought not to act under him. If these men do not deny the title of the United States let them come into court and say so.

Mr. PAGE—They have all applied for their patents under the Mining law.

Mr. BUTLER—I agree that they have. The Mining laws give them about 3,000 feet, and they attempt to cover about 4,000 acres. That is the trouble.

Mr. PAGE—They cannot do so under the law.

Mr. BUTLER—But we cannot get the law tested. That is the trouble. It has been before Congress ever since I came here, and that question could never be tested. There was always something in the way.

Mr. E. R. HOAR—I take it that my colleague does not refer to me as an ex-Attorney General who ever appeared before his committee.

Mr. BUTLER—By no means. My colleague has only lately come into the House.

The debate was continued at some length by Messrs. Houghton, Randall, Wilson, Garfield, Loughridge, Eldredge, and Potter.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, moved to amend the amendment by placing the suit under the control and direction of the Attorney General.

After further debate, Mr. Loughridge's amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER'S amendment was then adopted by 100 to 56.

The committee rose without making further progress on the bill, and then, after the delivery of eulogies on the late Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, by Messrs. Starkweather, Kellogg, and Hawley, of Connecticut; Wilson, of Iowa, and Potter, of New-York, the House, at 5:20, took a recess till 7:30, to go on then with the Appropriation bills.

EVENING SESSION.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL RESUMED.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hopkins in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. A discussion took place on the item for the support in the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia of the insane of the Army and Navy who have become insane from causes arising during their service within three years after leaving service.

A motion was made to amend the paragraph so as to admit all persons who have become insane since their entry to service.

After debate, the amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. MACDOUGALL, of New-York, an item was inserted to pay the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn $5,700 for two United States convicts who had become insane.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, an item of $8,500 was inserted for the relief of the suffering poor of the District of Columbia.

A long and noisy discussion took place over an item appropriating $75,000 for the conversion and rifling of heavy guns, and allowing an expenditure for the same purpose of another $100,000 out of former appropriations. The last portion of the paragraph was struck out.

The item of $365,000 for the expenses of the Signal Service being under discussion, Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, moved to increase it by adding $30,000 for the extension of the service to the Atlantic coast, south of Cape Hatteras.

Mr. GARFIELD warned the friends of the service of the danger of making it so costly that there will be a reaction against it. At the present rate of increase it would cost $1,000,000 next year.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—What if it should? The single steam-ship saved would pay the whole cost of the signal service, and I want to see the service extended in the interest of the highest economy.

Mr. Waddell's amendment was adopted.

The House was in session at the hour of going to press.

LARGE RAILROAD SUIT.

THE PANHANDLE COMPANY APPEARS IN CHANCERY AGAINST ITS LEASED LINES.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Feb. 27.

Papers in a very important suit in chancery were filed yesterday in the United States District Court by Matthews, Ramsey & Matthews, of Cincinnati, and Baker, Hord & Hendricks, of this city, attorneys for the petitioners. The suit is instituted by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company against the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and J. A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, as party defendants, appointed Receivers some thirty days since in a separate suit against the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company. The document is very lengthy and elaborately prepared, and printed with marginal notes. A number of pages in the introductory clauses are devoted to an exhaustive catalogue and description of the several consolidations of the corporate roads which have been leased by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Company, and the tenor of the contract is given in voluminous legal language.

The complainant shows that the said several corporations, at the time the lease was made, were indebted in large sums of money secured by bonds, mortgages, and deeds of trust. Furthermore, the complainant avers that the affairs of the leased corporations were then, and are now, in such a tangled condition that the leasing parties never had more than an approximate estimate of the actual money owed. It was known, however, that the consolidation was under a mortgage indebtedness, in 1868, of $11,600,000; and that, in order to conceal these claims, an issue of bonds to the amount of $15,000,000 was authorized, and that these bonds were made without recourse on the individual stockholders, the purchasers to look only to the property and rolling stock of the roads. This issue was meant to cover additional outstanding bonds to the amount of $2,464,000. The complainant now comes forward and charges upon the various leased lines a breach of contract, in that they have failed to comply with stipulations in the lease which required them to classify and fund their indebtedness, and that by reason of this failure the complainants petition that the lease be ended, and that they recover such sums as are justly due. They furthermore pray for the appointment of a Receiver pending the suit. The nub of this complaint and suit may be suggested in a few words, and people may accept the hint for what it is worth. It is well known in railroad circles that for some time past the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Road has been losing money on its various leased lines, and if there is anything peculiar in the brief of the attorneys, it is the claim that at the time the lease was effected the complainant knew only by approximate estimates what the amount of bonded indebtedness was.

YUNG WING MARRIES A CONNECTICUT LADY.

Mr. Yung Wing, of Canton, China, chief of the Chinese Educational Commission now at Hartford, was married on Wednesday to Miss Mary L. Kellogg, at the residence of her father, B. S. Kellogg, in Avon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. H. Twitchell, of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church in Hartford, a very particular friend of the bridegroom. The bride wore a dress of white crape, imported expressly for this occasion from China, and elaborately trimmed with floss silk embroidery. Her brother and sister attended as groomsman and bridesmaid. After the ceremony, a collation was served, in which Chinese delicacies were mingled with more substantial dishes of American style. Messrs. Yoh Shu Tung, manager, and Yung Yun Foo, teacher of the commission at Hartford, were present in national costume, but the groom, who long since adopted our style, appeared in full evening dress. The bridal presents were numerous and costly. Mr. and Mrs. Wing left on the evening train for this City on a short wedding trip.

A HORSE'S SAGACITY.

A correspondent of the Erie (Pa.) *Dispatch* writes: "Yesterday a horse, mounted by a young man, was seen to slip on the frosted street, stagger and fall, throwing the rider to the ground. Before two seconds had elapsed the horse was up on his feet again, and the rider hanging by one foot, which was fastened in the stirrup. The horse, though frightened, discovered the uncomfortable position of his rider, and after one or two steps to one side, as though not to trample the man, came to a dead halt, and stood as a statue until a man who was passing on the sidewalk approached him and pulled the discomfited rider's foot clear of the stirrup. I was delighted to find the man entirely unharmed, but discovered that the stirrups were both wound with carpet, evidently to keep the rider's feet warm, or with a desire on his part to have his brains dragged out on some occasion like the present. The incident is more remarkable from the fact that the horse is one of fine blood, imported to Erie for a trotter, and costing some thousands of dollars."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

MASSACRE OF A SHIP'S CREW IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

The Hobart Town *Mercury* of the 21st of December reports that the brig Wolverine, from Bird Island, has brought the news of a horrible massacre perpetrated by the natives of Howe's Islands upon the Captain, officers, and crew of the brig James Birney, of Sydney. The supposed sole survivor of the ship's company is the second officer of the vessel, named William Rhodes, who arrived by the Wolverine. The following is the second officer's narrative:

The brig James Birney left Sydney about the 4th of May last, for the purpose of proceeding to the South Sea Islands to collect bêche-de-mer. The vessel was commanded by Capt. F. W. Fletcher, whose wife and two children live at Balmain, near Sydney. Mr. Christopher Kelly, of Balmain, a brother-in-law of Capt. Fletcher, was a passenger by the vessel. The following composed the ship's company: First officer, Joseph Leman, a native of London; second officer, William Rhodes (the survivor); carpenter, John Taylor, a native of Auckland, New-Zeland; steward, Robert McEwan, also a native of Auckland; able seamen, Hugh Cleland, son of the second engineer of the steam-ship City of Hobart; John Davis, a native of Gloucester, England; Henry Smythe, a native of Dublin; a man known as "Charley," and two colored seamen, one a native of Vann Layu, and the other of Banks Group. After leaving Sydney the brig steered for the Loyalty Group of islands, arriving there about the 15th of May. The vessel on or about the 26th of August arrived at Howe's Group. Stations were at once formed on three islands. The Captain superintended one station, the second mate another, and Davis the remaining one. The chief officer, with a good force, remained on board the brig to protect her. The shore parties lived in huts. The most amicable relations existed between the ship's company and the natives of the island, who always appeared without their weapons. The Captain gave orders that all the firearms, with the exception of a few weapons, should be left on board the vessel. The Captain took the steam launch and a large boat, having with him, besides colored laborers brought by the vessel, Mr. Kelly, the passenger, and of the crew, Taylor, Smythe, and Cleland. The second officer took a large and a small boat, with a number of colored laborers, also brought in the James Birney, but no white men; Davis, one of the crew in charge of a party of similar natives, took a small boat. These parties proceeded to their respective stations, leaving on board the James Birney, the chief officer, the steward, "Charley," a seaman, and a dwarf girl, a native of Solomon Islands. Early on the morning of the 10th of August the second officer took six of his men into the bush and left them there to cut firewood. The second officer returned to the hut, and the chief came up to Mr. Rhodes and asked him for some "baccy," and the latter went into the hut, and brought out a quantity, which he gave to the chief. Mr. Rhodes then went into the smoke-house. On coming out he was holding a conversation with the chief, when he was suddenly seized from behind and pinioned. At the same time he received several blows. This was the signal for all the native party who were with Mr. Rhodes, except six, seeking safety in flight. They took possession of the boat, and made for the ship. Simultaneously with the seizure of Mr. Rhodes an attack was made on the hut, in which were the six colored laborers who stuck by Mr. Rhodes. They were received at the door by one of the colored laborers, named Williams, who fired a revolver and killed one of their number. The hostile natives who had charge of Mr. Rhodes left him lying upon the ground, and joined forces with their companions in the assault upon the hut. He, however, succeeded in freeing himself, and made a rush for the hut. He seized a revolver and a gun, and fired their contents upon the hostile party, who retreated toward the bush. Mr. Rhodes and his remaining force of six laborers made for the large boat, and pulled to the ship. On approaching to within a short distance of the vessel they were received by a volley of firearms, and then noticed that the vessel was crowded with natives of the island, who had during the previous night boarded the vessel, surprising and killing the chief officer and his companions. Mr. Rhodes having expended the whole of his ammunition, deemed it prudent to retreat, as a fleet of canoes was bearing down toward the vessel from the direction of the islands on which the Captain's and Davis' parties were stationed. He was then joined by the other boat containing the colored laborers. Both then pulled for a passage running between two of the islands. About thirty canoes, containing about 100 men, immediately started in chase. The crews of the two boats managed to pull clear of the islands, when the pursuit was abandoned. The crew of the smaller boat was then taken into the larger one, which was steered in the direction of the Solomon Islands. The boat then contained seventeen souls, who were without provisions and water, with the exception of six biscuits. After enduring great privations for five days the voyagers reached the Island of Isabel, Solomon Group. The voyagers then worked along the eastern coast of the group, touching at several, but not making any stay, for fear of the natives. Twenty-two days after leaving the James Birney the boat arrived at Hadda Bay, where the American whaling barque Benjamin Cummings was lying. Mr. Rhodes and his companions went on board of that vessel, and the Captain, when the vessel left a few days afterward for the Bay of Islands, took them away with him. On her way the vessel called at Stewart's Islands, and while there a native of Honolulu, who had escaped from a captivity among the natives of Howe's Island, said he had heard of no less than six vessels being captured by those natives, and their crews massacred. On the 18th ult. the Benjamin Cummings arrived off Bird Island, and there observed the brig Wolverine lying at anchor. Next morning Mr. Rhodes went on board and asked Capt. Walker to give him a passage. The colored laborers who escaped with Mr. Rhodes from the massacre remained on board the whaler. Mr. Rhodes states that he believes the whole of the members of the parties commanded respectively by Capt. Fletcher and by Davis had been attacked and murdered by the natives of the island.

THE PEABODY BUILDINGS IN LONDON.

The Trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund submit to the public a report of their proceedings, and financial statement for the year ending the 31st of December, 1874. As stated in the last report, the amount of the Fund on the 31st of December, 1873, was £578,059 9s. 5d. To this sum has been added, from rents and interest on investments during the past year, £15,568 8s. 2d., making the total fund on the 31st of December last £593,628 17s. 7d., as shown in the annexed statement of accounts. During the year the Trustees have spent in the purchase of land and the erection of buildings the sum of £80,223 7s. 3d.; and the whole amount thus expended since the creation of the trusts has been £380,284 19s. 7d., leaving £213,342 18s. available for future operations. The two new blocks of buildings at Blackfriars, alluded to in the report for 1873, are now occupied by forty-four families. The new buildings in Duke street, Stamford street, with accommodation for 352 families, are completed, and will be ready for occupation in April next, and the six new blocks in East Lane Bermondsey, for seventy-two families, will be opened during the Summer. Before the close of the year the trustees will have accommodation for 1,378 families. Considerable progress has been made in the erection of twelve new blocks of buildings on the Southwark street site, which will contain 264 tenements, but these will not be ready for occupation until 1876. The number of families in residences at the end of the year was 954, consisting of 3,815 individuals, an average of four persons to each family. The average weekly wages of the head of each family was £1 3s. 5d., varying from £1 0s. 6d. at Chelsea, to £1 4s. 2d. at Spitalfields and Blackfriars. The average rent of each dwelling was 3s. 11d. per week, and that of each room 1s. 10d. No charge is made for water, and the weekly rent includes the use of bath-room and laundry. The net returns from all the buildings now opened show an income of £6,426 12s. 8d. per annum, being at the rate of 2¾ per cent. upon the capital expended. The Trustees have pleasure in stating that the buildings last erected not only give to the tenants greater conveniences and larger rooms, but return a higher percentage upon the outlay than those first built. In consequence of scarlet fever having been so extensively prevalent during a portion of the past year in the east of London, the number of deaths in the buildings at Shadwell was beyond that of any previous year; but, notwithstanding this, the death-rate in the whole of the buildings taken together was only 23 per 1,000, but, omitting Shadwell, the death-rate in the other buildings was as low as 17.4 per 1,000.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN TURKEY.

The following official statement has been issued by the Porte in relation to the refusal of the Sultan to receive a deputation of the English Evangelical Alliance: "The demand for an audience of the Sultan on the part of the deputation of the Evangelical Alliance had to be declined, as such a request was without precedent, and because the grievances the deputation wished to lay before his Imperial Majesty have no serious foundation. In reality the four points of complaint put forward by the deputation were most thoroughly refuted by the Ministers of the Sultan. The arrests of Christians which the deputation represented as measures of intolerance were rendered incumbent on the Turkish authorities, as the persons arrested were Ottoman subjects who, by changing their religion, sought to evade military service. Other grievances similar to the above are based upon an erroneous interpretation of perfectly legitimate measures of public order and police, of which the authorities are entirely justified in availing themselves in a country governed by Liberal institutions. It is well known that religious liberty is practiced in Turkey in the widest acceptation of the term."

A DOG WHICH HELPED.

A truckman in Tamaqua, Penn., has a cur which, to all appearances, is just as worthless as any other "yaller dog." His conduct the other day, however, proved him not only more intelligent but more industrious than many individuals of the human species. Everybody was engaged in cutting ice from sidewalks and gutters, and Mr. Dog took his station by the gutter and worked perseveringly in removing the floating chunks as they came down, picking them up in his teeth, carrying them to one side, and depositing them in the street, thus helping to prevent the gutter from becoming choked up. The dog never was trained to do this work, but undertook it entirely upon his own responsibility. There are said to be no flies in that gutter either.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. TRACY CLOSES HIS ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

THE CONSUMMATE GENIUS OF MOULTON—INSTANCES OF ATTEMPTED BLACK-MAIL—MOULTON'S FORGETFULNESS ON THE CROSS-EXAMINANION—WEAK POINTS IN MRS. MOULTON'S TESTIMONY—THE PERORATION—SIMILAR TRIALS OF GREAT MEN.

Gen. B. F. Tracy closed his opening address to the jury yesterday afternoon, and to-day the evidence for the defense will, in all probability, be introduced by Mr. Beecher taking the witness stand in his own behalf. The court room was crowded to repletion. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher and their sons occupied their usual seats. Mrs. Tilton was absent, owing to the illness of her son Ralph, who, however, is in a fair way toward recovery.

Gen. Tracy began by directing the attention of the jury to the point he had reached at the close of his argument on Friday—the period of the publication of the scandal, when Moulton advised the policy of silence, and that course was decided on. Mr. Beecher accepted that advice in good faith, so to be observed by all parties, and performed his part in accordance with every act of his life, faithfully and to the letter. Gen. Tracy then described the expectations and confidence Tilton reposed in Bowen's support and countenance when he sent the letter demanding Beecher's resignation. "But," Gen. Tracy said, "Bowen slipped from his fingers like an eel. I repeat again that my statements in this regard are based alone on the evidence of Theodore Tilton." Gen. Tracy, continuing, said he would hesitate to condemn any man on the evidence of the plaintiff alone, but this matter had been published for years past and had not been denied by Mr. Bowen up to the present. In the suppression of the scandals against Tilton Moulton displayed extraordinary genius. He conquered Mrs. Tilton and persuaded her to write a letter that the Bessie Turner story was only a coinage of the brain of her mother; he made Bessie Turner write similar letters; he persuaded Mr. Beecher that he had wronged Tilton by repeating the scandalous stories which had reached him, and, but for the plaintiff's folly and madness, he would have succeeded in rebuilding Tilton's shattered fortunes and social position. Gen. Tracy then stated what the defense intended to prove regarding alleged black-mail. He said they would show that a friend of Tilton approached a merchant prince, who was a friend of the defendant, and proposed that the New York *Express* should be purchased and changed into a morning journal, and that Beecher should be its chief editor, and supply the void made by the death of Mr. Greeley. That Tilton be made its chief foreign correspondent, and that he could return to this country in a few years, when the scandal had blown over, and take a position on the staff of the paper. That at this interview in the Union League Club, Mr. H. B. Claflin, the one thus approached, denounced the affair as black-mail, and refused to advance one cent, and that shortly after Tilton's letter to a complaining friend, virtually a lie invented by the plaintiff, was published on the same day that he drew his last dollar from Woodruff & Robinson.

Gen. Tracy then said he would prove that so far from suppressing the scandal, Tilton secretly endeavored to have it surreptitiously published. He would prove that Mr. McKelway called on Tilton and endeavored to get from him the "true story;" that Tilton said he could not publish it, as he had agreed not to do so, but that if McKelway could obtain possession of it he did not care whether it was published or not. That at that interview Tilton not only said the charge against Beecher was of making improper proposals, but that Mrs. Tilton had resisted such proposals, and that Tilton said he would give the "true story" to John W. Harman, and if McKelway could get it from that gentleman it would be all right. They called at Mr. Harman's and found him absent. Tilton went into the parlor, put the "true story" in an envelope addressed to Harman, and said: "We will go away. If you can get that, why it's all right." McKelway returned and obtained the "true story." The editor of the *Eagle* did not publish it, owing to the eagerness Tilton displayed to have it printed. And the same article was subsequently published in the *Sunday Press* of April 20, 1873, and on the day following Tilton drew his last cent of interest from Woodruff & Robinson. Then followed another attempt at black-mail; the same friend of Tilton approached the same friend of Beecher, and proposed that the *Golden Age*, a perfectly valueless property, should be purchased from Tilton for $10,000. On this being refused he offered to take $5,000. On this, Beecher's friend refused to pay a cent, and said it was black-mail. Tilton's friend then said that the Bacon letter would be published and Mr. Beecher ruined. Then came the period when Tilton claimed that the publication of the tripartite agreement rendered silence on his part impossible; Beecher defied Moulton and Tilton, and declared his intention to resign as Pastor of Plymouth Church, and fight his own battle, but that he would not drag Plymouth Church, which he had founded, and its congregation, which he loved, into any personal quarrel of his. And then came the letter from Moulton saying, "May God bless you. I know He will protect you. You can stand if the whole case is published to-morrow." Gen. Tracy commented strongly on the discrepancy between these expressions and Moulton's testimony.

Alluding to Moulton's testimony, Gen. Tracy called attention to the fact that on 305 occasions Moulton had sheltered himself behind the convenient answers of "I don't remember," and "I can't recollect." Although Moulton could not even recall the subject of Mrs. Woodhull's lecture in Steinway Hall, yet a few moments after, in reply to Tilton's counsel, he repeated, almost word for word, Tilton's introductory speech on that occasion.

Gen. Tracy then said it was with a painful reluctance he approached the consideration of the testimony given by Mrs. Moulton. It was evident she was a lady, and he regretted that a regard for the truth of the case would compel him to speak of her with severity. Her action, the result of her love for her husband, might be admired, though it must be condemned. On the one hand, she had the alternative of telling the truth, and so ruining her husband and children—on the other, the imagining that what she had told was the truth. In commenting on her testimony, Gen. Tracy asked the jury to consider the absurdity of Mr. Beecher telling her he proposed to commit suicide, and said he would prove that at that very time Mr. Beecher and his wife were on their way to Peekskill. Gen. Tracy beseeched the jury to judge of Mrs. Moulton charitably, as she would live to ask for and receive the forgiveness of the man she had vainly endeavored to destroy. In the peroration of his address which followed, the counsel displayed more feeling than he has manifested in the case since his appearance in it. The same false charge made against the defendant was the one made against Athanasius, the father of the orthodox Church; St. Francis de Sales suffered silently for four years under similar circumstances; the ruin of the illustrious Fenelon was sought by the same unjust accusation; and John Wesley for twenty years lived under a cloud for the same cause. The Plymouth Church congregation had nobly shown their trust and confidence in their Pastor. He trusted the jury would do the same. At the close of his address a portion of the audience applauded. The demonstration was quickly suppressed by Judge Neilson, and the court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Tracy did not resume his opening address until 11:10 o'clock, when he said:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: When we closed on Friday night last, gentlemen, we had reached what is known in this case as the period of the publication of the Woodhull scandal. We have shown you that, after that publication, Mr. Beecher, following the advice and judgment—the honest judgment, as he then supposed—of the mutual friend, Francis D. Moulton, accepted the policy of silence, and that policy was accepted by all on the supposition and belief on the part of my client that it was to be executed by all in good faith. The defendant, gentlemen, has been widely criticised for the policy of silence, which was adopted and long pursued in reference to this scandal. The fact that the defendant assented to this policy and adhered to it for several years has been and now is the very cornerstone of this prosecution. The most of your time has been occupied with evidence tending to prove this fact—a fact never denied, but always admitted. But this policy did not originate with Mr. Beecher. If we are to believe the plaintiff, the policy of silence and suppression had been adopted by himself long before Moulton bore to Beecher the message which brought about the memorable interview on the night of Dec. 30. Tilton now asserts that he then knew, and had known since the preceding July, everything he now knows, yet he had maintained a silence and effected a suppression so complete that the knowledge which he professes to have had of the facts had never come to the ears of Mr. Beecher. Now it is conceded by all the parties that down to the evening of that interview Mr. Beecher did not know that he was in anywise involved in Tilton's domestic difficulties, except that he had concurred in advising Mrs. Tilton to separate from her husband, and had repeated to Mr. Bowen stories affecting Mr. Tilton's character in respect of marital fidelity. The object of that interview was to inform Mr. Beecher of a fact which, Tilton says, had hitherto been kept from him. Not only from Mr. Beecher had the knowledge of that fact been kept, but also from the friends of the family. Moulton, who visited the house frequently, had never observed the slightest alienation; Mrs. Bradshaw, the most intimate friend of both husband and wife, had seen nothing. So if this fact, which Tilton now pretends, ever existed, he had suppressed it most absolutely. Surely thus far the policy of silence had been a success.

TILTON DEPARTED FROM THE POLICY OF SILENCE.

But in December, 1870, as we have seen, business difficulties arose between Tilton and Bowen, which, to again repeat Mr. Tilton's own words, "were augmented by Mr. and Mrs. Beecher." At the interview in Bowen's house on Dec. 26, Tilton for the first time departed from this policy of silence, and charged Mr. Beecher with having made a dishonorable proposal to his wife, but did it under "a special pledge, mutually given, that nothing should ever be said concerning Mr. Beecher's demonstrations toward Mrs. Tilton." Here the charge was made, but on the expressed condition that it should be suppressed, and should not enter into the conflict which he and Bowen were about to inaugurate. That, gentlemen, that fact is susceptible of the clearest proof by the plaintiff's own testimony. Set on by Bowen, Tilton wrote and sent that insolent demand that Mr. Beecher should quit the pulpit and leave Brooklyn. Tilton says that Bowen assigned as a reason why he could not sign the letter with Mr. Tilton, that he had just settled all his differences with Mr. Beecher, but promised that if Tilton would make the attack he would assume and carry on the fight. He bore the letter to Mr. Beecher, and then, in the twinkling of an eye, Bowen slipped through Tilton's fingers like an eel.

TILTON DESERTED BY BOWEN.

Two days after signing the letter Tilton found him an enemy instead of a friend. I repeat again, gentlemen, that what I say concerning the intercourse between these two men I base exclusively on the statement of the plaintiff in this court as a witness. I repeat again that I unwillingly condemn any man on the statement of this plaintiff concerning any fact, but this is a fact that has been published for years, and I believe has never yet been denied by Mr. Bowen. Two days after signing this letter—[Mr. Tracy was evidently repeating from his manuscript, and, after a pause, continuing, said:] Excuse me, gentlemen, I was repeating. Thus deserted by Bowen, liable himself to be arrested by Mr. Beecher, he saw the threatened dismissal from his paper was inevitable unless he could suppress the publication of his letter and repress the indignation of Beecher which that letter had aroused. For this purpose we have seen how like a coward he attempted to interpose the body of a sick and suffering wife between himself and the man he had so grossly outraged, and how this attempt only plunged him into new disasters, rendering further efforts at suppression imperative, since it ended in Mr. Beecher obtaining from Mrs. Tilton her written declaration that the charges made against him by her husband not only were false, but had been coerced from her while on a bed of sickness. How anxious Mr. Tilton and his friend, Mr. Moulton, were to suppress the wife's retraction we have already seen. If Mr. Beecher would only consent to its suppression they would destroy both the retraction and the accusation, or they would keep both together, and that one should never appear without the other. Thus far the policy of silence and suppression had been the policy of the plaintiff.

THE SURRENDER OF THE RETRACTION.

The retraction was surrendered upon the distinct assurance of both Mr. and Mrs. Tilton that the whole matter from which it had arisen should be suppressed and suppressed forever. Mr. Beecher did not make but he accepted the proposition. When the accuser offered to suppress the charges the accused had no alternative but either to consent, or else to publish himself the fact that he had been falsely accused by a woman and her husband. Such an act is expected of no man; such an act Mr. Beecher could not commit without destroying her who had been his friend, and who on a bed of sickness, with uplifted hands, had called on God to witness that she was not morally responsible for the contents of that paper. Here the policy of silence and suppression was united in by the parties; it was assented to on the part of the defendant and not suggested by him. The next day Moulton comes again as a messenger of peace and reconciliation, and carries away with him the paper what they now call the letter of contrition; this he took from the defendant to the plaintiff, not as a weapon of war, not as an emblem of war, but as an emblem of peace and fraternal feeling. And on Feb. 7, Moulton finding that Mrs. Tilton was not so completely reconciled as he desired she should be, he, and not the defendant, suggested the correspondence bearing date on that day, in order to establish a more perfect peace and to make the suppression of this difficulty doubly sure. The only criticism to which the defendant is liable in this respect is, that having assented to the policy of silence at the instance of the plaintiff, he accepted it in good faith and honestly endeavored to carry it out.

THE POLICY OF SILENCE INAUGURATED.

This policy was thus inaugurated on the night of Dec. 31, to save the plaintiff from a ruin which the defendant could have certainly effected had he been disposed to press the advantage he then possessed. But the difficulty between him and Mr. Beecher was not the only one that Tilton and his frind Moulton desired to bury at this time. Tilton was covered all over with foul scandals which demanded suppression. There were the stories which had reached Bowen's ears, which Tilton needed to have stifled, and to stifle which had been the object of the meeting at Bowen's house on the 26th of December. That meeting, at first apparently successful, had afterward resulted in signal failure. Then there were the ugly scandals which had come to Mr. Beecher, and which he, giving credit to them, had repeated to Bowen on Dec. 27, when the latter bore to him Tilton's audacious demand. There was the hideous story which Bessie Turner had communicated to Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Morse, and others, of the manner in which Tilton had lifted her from her bed at night and carried her to his own room, and how upon another occasion he had again attempted the virtue of this poor child, who had been adopted and cared for by his large-hearted and benevolent wife. And more than all, there was need to keep from the public knowledge the fact that his wife had separated from him, and had threatened to leave him forever because of his infidelities and the many cruelties that she had suffered at his hands. If Theodore Tilton was to be resurrected from the sepulchre of infamy, and again set upon his feet, all these scandals must be suppressed and kept from the knowledge of the world.

THE SCANDALS MUST BE SUPPRESSED.

You will see, gentlemen, that this was a task requiring for its performance a man possessing every characteristic which Tilton tells us guided him in the selection of his friend. To accomplish the part it was necessary to possess loyalty to his employer, a genius of administration, and great courage of thought and action. I quote Tilton's description of Moulton given from the witness stand. All these Tilton says Moulton possessed in an eminent degree. Undismayed by the extent and the variety of the evil stories that had gathered over Tilton, the administrative genius commenced at once with wonderful subtlety and patience the work of suppressing them. First, Mrs. Tilton was persuaded not only to deny the story that she had desired to separate from her husband, but to pronounce it a falsehood coined by the brain of her poor mother. So this story was for the time being suppressed, and so thoroughly congenial to the new master operator was the business of suppression that even this denial was withheld from the knowledge of Mr. Beecher. Then Mr. Beecher was assured by the mutual friend that a story he had repeated to Bowen concerning Tilton's relations with a lady not his wife was unfounded, and he was induced to retract it, so that this story was silenced. Then Bessie Turner was made to sign a retraction of this story, and this was delivered into Moulton's hands as a means of suppression, after which the girl was sent away to prevent her prattling, and so it was for the time being suppressed.

THE HARDEST TASK.

The last and the hardest task remained to get a retraction from Bowen. From him they sought to obtain not only an indorsement of Tilton's character, but also the payment of money—a hard thing to get from Bowen. Success was achieved only by fifteen months of persistent laborious endeavor. A law suit was begun, but a law suit could not frighten Bowen. It induced him neither to pay nor retract. When every legitimate effort had failed another method was resorted to. Tilton prepared a personal statement, giving what purported to be the history of his dismissal by Bowen and containing the letter written by himself to Bowen, and dated Jan. 1, 1871, in which he repeated the slanders which he says Bowen uttered against Mr. Beecher; this statement was put in type at the *Golden Age* office as if intended for publication, and printed slips of it were shown to Bowen and to Mr. Wilkeson, Mr. Beecher's friend, and others. They say, gentlemen, Bowen was not blackmailed. I make no comment on that, gentlemen. You have seen that a law suit did not bring the money, but the threat to publish this article brought both the money and a certificate of character to Tilton, published in the *Independent*.

MOULTON'S SKILL.

The skill of Moulton was strikingly shown in his choice of means to obtain indorsements of character for his friend from the two men whom he had most reason to fear. Mr. Beecher he controlled by gaining his confidence and by convincing him that the stories against Tilton were false. Mr. Bowen he controlled by arguments of a different character. But Mrs. Tilton's complaint of the treatment to which she was subjected must also be suppressed. To this end she was made to feel that she was the only obstacle in the way of the reconstruction of her household life, for which she longed. In the letter of Feb. 7 every argument that could move her was brought to bear upon her, and at last Mr. Moulton succeeded in obtaining from her a pledge that she would never remember herself to Theodore's harm—a pledge she too faithfully kept, gentlemen, until by his open and shameless attack upon Mr. Beecher the plaintiff drove her forth a despairing fugitive, flying as for her life from the jaws of hell. Once before the brethren of her church she had liberty to speak, but prior to that time she was forbidden, and now in the crisis of this horrible struggle, while the conflict wages over her good name, she is again silenced. Yes, gentlemen, when the plaintiff found that the lips of his innocent wife were unsealed before the tribunal which he had accepted, and that she was resolved, throwing off the incubus of her life, to speak freely the whole truth, he made haste to choose a tribunal where the law would keep her dumb, and so she is suppressed.

THE INVENTIVE GENIUS OF THE MUTUAL FRIEND.

Thus the administrative genius of the mutual friend, inventing and executing a policy of suppression, had accomplished what Tilton would never have been able to accomplish. Tilton's way would have been to talk and make statements, each of which would have added to his difficulties. Moulton's way was to suppress talk and make other people make statements which he could store away in his repository of material. If he had only been able to maintain over Tilton's malice and folly the same command which he acquired over Beecher's generosity and Bowen's self-interest, the first and primary object of this conspiracy, namely, the reinstatement of Theodore Tilton in business and society, might have been accomplished, and Moulton might have had two powerful and ready allies in the men he had reconciled. But Tilton whispered to as many as he chose his malignant slanders against Mr. Beecher—the creations of his own obscene imagination. So long as Mr. Beecher kept the secret Tilton had an excellent opportunity to retail his own versions as to what the secret was. These versions varied according to his moods; they agreed in one thing only—a hatred of Mr. Beecher. While he was in little danger, Moulton was able to keep him comparatively quiet; but when he had procured his money from Bowen, and suppressed, as he thought, the stories concerning his own character, he did not see why the policy of suppression should be rigidly adhered to merely on his wife's account, particularly after the Woodhull publication and the substantial failure of the *Golden Age*.

TILTON'S NEW COURSE TOWARD BEECHER.

Tilton took a new course toward Beecher. What he had hitherto circulated in the dark he now began to use as a direct menace. With Mr. Beecher, silence had been a sacred duty under the circumstances as he understood them. To Tilton and his mutual friend it was not a duty, but a policy, and they pursued it just as long and just as far as their objects required. Tilton's passion and folly, left to themselves, would soon have overthrown the whole of their plans; but under Moulton's skillful management, the scandal was merely kept alive so as to torment Mr. Beecher without provoking an open rupture or arousing his suspicions that his conspirators were playing him false. Mrs. Morse, a lady whose energetic tongue they were powerless to suppress, was perpetually and falsely put forth as the malicious source of the vile rumors which thickened around the unconscious victim. This, gentlemen, is the history of the policy of suppression in this case—a policy devised and inaugurated by the plaintiff and his devoted friend, and pursued by them with treachery for wicked ends, while it was accepted by the defendant, in pursuance of a chivalric impulse, and maintained by him with loyalty and fidelity through every trial and danger to the end.

HOW TILTON AND MOULTON VIOLATED THE POLICY OF SILENCE.

Having shown you, gentlemen, how the defendant was induced to enter into the policy of silence, and how he has pursued it for years in good faith, I now come to show how this plaintiff and this defendant [counsel evidently meant Moulton] treacherously and continuously violated it.

You have seen how the failure of the political campaign in 1872, and the immediate death of Mr. Greeley following, with the substantial failure of the *Golden Age*, blasted the future hopes of Mr. Tilton in that direction, and compelled him to look for new avenues for success. Up to this time, gentlemen, the policy which I have indicated as moving Moulton and Tilton were mainly the restoration of Mr. Tilton on this new newspaper enterprise which he had entered—in the attempted establishment of the *Golden Age*, but this had failed; the money which he had received from Bowen in April, 1872, was nearly expended—indeed, I believe in December, all the money had been substantially withdrawn from Woodruff & Robinson—December, 1872.

Mr. Shearman—The last was withdrawn Dec. 27.

Mr. Tracy—I am informed that on the 27th December the last of the money was withdrawn by Mr. Tilton from Woodruff & Robinson; the last cent gone and he had no means of support. It was necessary, therefore, that they should look around and find some new avenue for the benefit of Mr. Tilton.

A NEWSPAPER SCHEME.

And, gentlemen, the counsel for the plaintiff, in opening this case, called your attention to a newspaper scheme that was started and talked of in December, 1872. He represents that it was at the suggestion of some one to Mr. Beecher that now was the great time for a newspaper enterprise in New-York, and he was the man to head it. The three out of the five editors controlling the great daily papers of New-York had recently died. Raymond—the youngest, and the man, perhaps, having the best conception of the true sphere of journalism of any man who has ever been on the American press—was the first to depart. Bennett, the ablest newspaper publisher and editor combined, that we have ever seen in this country, had also gone; and now comes Mr. Greeley, by far the strongest writer that ever wrote upon the American press; he, too, had died in the early days of December. There remained, then, only Dana, of the *Sun*, and Marble of the *World* left among men of established reputation upon the press of New-York City. These scheming gentlemen, looking out to provide an avenue for Mr. Tilton, suggested that this was an occasion for the starting of a new newspaper in the City of New-York; that now there was no great and over-shadowing name upon the press of the City of New-York, there was a vacancy, and Mr. Beecher was the man to fill that vacancy, and it would be wise and judicious, under the circumstances, for him and Mr. Tilton to unite in that enterprise.

I thank the counsel for the plaintiff for calling your attention to this scheme, gentlemen, so that I will not be charged with having forced it to your attention here. We shall show you that the friends of Theodore Tilton approached the friends of Henry Ward Beecher in December, 1872, with this proposition: Let us buy the New-York *Express*—(which was then for sale)—let us turn it into a morning journal; let Henry Ward Beecher assume the editorship of it, retire from Plymouth Church, and let Theodore Tilton go abroad for three or four years, and be the head of the foreign bureau of that paper, and by that time the Woodhull scandal will have died and be forever forgotten, and he can come back and take a position upon the editorial staff of that newspaper. We shall show you, gentlemen, that meetings were held between the representative friends of Theodore Tilton and the friends of Mr. Beecher to consummate this scheme. We shall show you that the men who represented Theodore Tilton said to the friends of Henry Ward Beecher that unless that newspaper scheme is started, or unless something is done for Theodore Tilton, there will be an explosion here which will shake Christendom.

THE SCHEME CANVASSED AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

There were several things. Not only were Henry Ward Beecher's friends approached in the City of Brooklyn by the friends of Theodore Tilton, but they were also approached in the City of New-York. There was not only one meeting at the Union League Club, but there were two, where this scheme was fully canvassed. But Mr. Beecher's friends did not bite at the bait. Although every inducement was brought to bear, and although they were threatened with exposure and menaced by scandal, they refused to enter into the scheme. More than that, gentlemen, they denounced the scheme in 1872 as black-mailing. They so denounced it to Theodore Tilton to his face in the City of New-York at the Union League Club. They told him then and there that this newspaper scheme which he was proposing was no more nor less than an effort to black-mail Henry Ward Beecher and his friends by threatening the world and Christendom with a scandal unless it was accepted. That we shall show you, gentlemen, by witnesses whom you will not doubt. We shall show it by a man almost as well known in this country as the defendant, standing a prince among New-York merchants, whose word has never yet been questioned, who told Theodore Tilton to his face, "You ask me to subscribe to a fund to buy that paper as the condition of Henry Ward Beecher's retiring from the pulpit and the suppression of this scandal, you to be interested in it. I tell you it is black-mailing." And it did not succeed.

WHY WAS THE POLICY OF SILENCE BROKEN?

Another thing, gentlemen, now, in this connection I desire to call your attention to. These interviews were held the last days of December. Horace B. Claflin, of the City of Brooklyn, was one of the men that was appraached on this subject by the friend of Theodore Tilton, and he did not assent to the scheme. He held back and refused. The men in New-York held back. This was early in December. Remember that Mr. Tilton and all these parties had just entered upon a policy of silence, that this scandal was to remain a secret and be kept a secret. But the friends of Henry Ward Beecher did not come up. They did not move to the establishment of this newspaper. And now I want to call your attention to this "Letter to a Complaining Friend," and ask you why it was that this policy of silence was broken within a very few days after it was made. Here is the "Letter to a Complaining Friend," which is confessedly a fiction. Theodore Tilton tells you from the witness stand that he never received a letter from a complaining friend. He tells you that he never wrote a letter to a complaining friend. He tells you it was a fiction invented by him, to be published by him, concerning this scandal. Now, why was it? I will read the letter, gentlemen. "Thanks, my complaining friend, thanks for your good letter and bad advice. You say how easy it is to give the lie to the wicked story and thus end it forever." I have read enough to call your attention to the letter, gentlemen. Now, I come to the part of the letter to show you the threat that was in it. "Moreover, after all, the chief victim of the public displeasure is myself alone, and so long as this is happily the case I shall try with patience to keep my answer within my own breast, lest it shoot forth like a thunderbolt through other hearts." He has told you in the letter before, you remember, that this Woodhull scandal cannot be answered except by publishing the true story—the true story!—thereby intimating that he has got a true story to publish; telling the world that he has got a true story to publish, referring to the scandal in December and not denying it, and closing the letter with a threat that if he should speak it would send a thunderbolt through other hearts.

WHY WAS THIS LIE PUBLISHED?

I ask you why was this lie—this confessed lie—this lie of a letter to a complaining friend, when he had never received any such letter and never answered any such letter—why was it invented and published at this moment except as a menace to the friends of Beecher? For I want to tell you in this connection, gentlemen, that we shall show you that at the Union League Club, when this friend of Tilton was approaching the friends of Beecher, on this newspaper enterprise, and said that this was the only means of suppressing the scandal, the friend of Beecher said to him, "If Mr. Beecher cannot stay in his pulpit in the face of this scandal, why it will be still worse for him as a journalist; he will expose himself to attack from every quarter, and how is it going to benefit Beecher by getting out of the pulpit and getting into a newspaper?" Says the friend, "We can take care of that; we have got possession of the documents, and, of course, if Henry Ward Beecher headed a great business enterprise in which the friends of Theodore Tilton and Theodore Tilton himself were inerested, they would not kill it by publishing the documents against Mr. Beecher and thus creating a scandal"—and the suggestion that they had the documents which they would not publish was a suggestion that if the scheme did not go off, they might publish. And I desire to impress upon you, gentlemen, right here that these are the identical documents which this friend of Theodore Tilton was talking about in the City of New York in December, 1872, which Theodore Tilton and Moulton had solemnly agreed as the condition of the tripartite agreement in April, 1872, to burn and destroy. They did not burn them. They had preserved them in violation of their covenant, treacherously, and now they were using them and boasting of their possession as a means of menace and of intimidation to Henry Ward Beecher. I am desired by my associate [Mr. Shearman having whispered for a moment to the speaker] to call your attention, gentlemen, to the fact that the very day on which this letter to the complaining friend is dated is the very day that Mr. Tilton had drawn out his last dollar at Woodruff & Robinson's. A strange coincidence! This case, as I progress in it, you will see, is full of the most remarkable coincidences of any case that has ever been brought before a court of justice. But that game did not succeed, and Mr. Beecher did not go into the newspaper enterprise, but he stayed in the pulpit, and the Winter went on and Theodore Tilton had no employment.

TILTON TRYING TO GET THE GOLDEN AGE ARTICLE SECRETLY PUBLISHED.

I now come, gentlemen, to another fact, which, unless I mistake myself, will throw a greater flood of light into the hidden secrets of this case respecting the character of this defendant and the manner in which this scandal has been worked up from month to month and from year to year than any other fact that has yet been commented upon during this opening.

You remember the history of what is known here as the *Golden Age* article, the article that Mr. Tilton put in type after his return from his discouraging efforts to lecture in the West in the Winter of 1871–72, the paper with which he menaced Bowen and Beecher, and which brought the $7,000. Now, gentlemen, that paper was preserved by Theodore Tilton until the following Fall, and until after the publication of the Woodhull scandal. And right at this time, during the excitement of the Woodhull scandal, and when Moulton was recommending silence to Beecher, and when those parties were agreeing upon silence and suppression, I will show you that Theodore Tilton artfully, cunningly, as has marked every step in his course in this transaction, made an effort to get that article secretly published without assuming the responsibility himself—wanted to have it mysteriously published, and so he had a conversation with the man he denominates, on the witness stand, "that man over there," and whom you have since seen, Mr. McKelway, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*; and it transpires, gentlemen, that on the 18th day of November, 1872, Mr. McKelway, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in pursuance of his profession of a journalist, of course, having read this Woodhull scandal, was sent by his principal, Mr. Kinsella, to have an interview with Tilton, an appointment having been brought about and made by their mutual friend—I will not use that term in regard to John W. Harmon—their friend, Mr. Harmon, had appointed an interview between Tilton and McKelway, at Tilton's house, and that interview occurred on the 18th of November, I think the 18th or 19th. We shall show you at that interview not only that Mr. Tilton gave the history of this scandal but of all his difficulties to Mr. McKelway on that occasion.

WHAT TILTON SAID TO M'KELWAY.

We shall show you that he not only stated to McKelway that the charge he made against Beecher on the night of the 30th of December was not adultery, but improper proposals. We shall show you that he told McKelway that his wife resisted the proposals of Mr. Beecher, and we shall show you that when Mr. McKelway applied to him for that article—the *Golden Age* article—for publication, he said that he had agreed himself not to publish it, therefore he could not make any publication for which he could be held responsible to the public; that would be in violation of his word; he had no objection to a publication if it could be arranged, you know. Well, how could it be arranged? And so they canvassed various schemes by which this article could be got before the public without Theodore Tilton's being held responsible for the publication. Mr. McKelway suggested that he might give it to somebody else, and have that somebody else to show it to him. Or, that he might have a hypothetical interview with a man, a supposed case, and thus get the facts. And they canvassed various schemes, and finally Tilton says, "I'll tell you: we will go up to my and our dear friend, John P. Harmon; I will take this article along, and I will give it over to him; then, if he has a mind to give it to you, that is all right; I don't care what Mr. Harmon does." And so they went up to John W. Harmon; and John W. Harmon was not at home. They walked into the parlor. There was a new difficulty met. But Tilton is equal to any emergency in suggestions, and so he said to McKelway, says he, "Here, I will write a note to Harmon. I will leave this paper in a big envelope, right here, on Harmon's table; then you and I will go away. Of course, if you get this paper, why, it is none of my business."

M'KELWAY TAKES THE PAPER.

And so he put the article in an envelope, and he wrote a note to Harmon, and then he went away. Of course, McKelway turned right around and went back into the parlor, and took the paper, and had it in his possession. But so strong was the desire Theodore Tilton had manifested to have this letter got before the public, that when McKelway came to communicate the facts to his publishers they dared not publish it; they suspected him; they dared not publish it, so they dictated it to a shorthand writer and then returned the copy to Harmon, and kept the shorthand notes in their possession. It was not until the following April that another enterprising newspaper got hold of these notes and published them in the *Sunday Press*. Now, gentlemen, that is the history of the publication of the *Golden Age* article. It would have been published on the 19th day of November, 1872, following the publication of the Woodhull scandal, by the act of Theodore Tilton, as I have stated it to you, but for the fact that his zeal and anxiety to have it published, and yet to avoid the personal responsibility of its publication, was so marked that it frightened the newspaper men, and they dared not do it. But in April, 1873, this newspaper article came before the public in a surreptitious way, proceeding from the identical copy that Mr. Tilton got into the hands of McKelway in the manner I have stated. Of course it created a great commotion; it was one of the emergencies of the case. It was published, I think on Sunday, the 20th day of April.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

Now, I come to another remarkable coincidence—Samuel Weller is nothing to Tilton in producing remarkable coincidences. I come to another remarkable coincidence. At the time of this publication on the 19th of April, the day before Mr. Tilton's account had been written up at Woodruff & Robinson's—I said in December previous he had drawn his last dollar—he had drawn his account, but there was an interest account which had not been cast up, between December, 1872, and April, 1873, and he had deposited about $100, I believe. On the 19th of April this account was written up, or was ready to be written up; this paper was published on the 20th; and on the 21st of April Mr. Tilton drew his last dollar from the firm of Woodruff & Robinson.

Mr. Shearman—The last cent.

Mr. Tracy—Yes, the last cent; the books were closed.

A VERY IMPORTANT EVENT.

Now, gentlemen, we come—this brings us within a few days of a very important event in the history of this matter. I have shown you that in the early days they sought the restoration of Tilton. I have shown you that in the middle of this controversy they wanted what would afford bread and butter to him and position also in the newspaper enterprise in 1872. But as he had gone on, and one disappointment after another had come upon him, and no success had attended his efforts, it degenerated, as such things always do degenerate, into the question—a mere question of money. You have heard from Mr. Moulton how on an occasion he took pains to display to this defendant the liberal offer of another person to contribute to the support of the *Golden Age*, with the remarkable statement, gentlemen, which I want to impress upon you, accompanying that exhibition that they did not intend to use that money. Now, if they did not, pray why did Moulton exhibit it to Mr. Beecher at all? If this was money which had been rejected, and was to be returned why was Mr. Beecher's attention called to it? Don't suspect, gentlemen, that Francis D. Moulton and Theodore Tilton are bungling operators here. No more skillful men ever undertook the conducting of such a transaction as this. Mr. Moulton did not go to Henry Ward Beecher and say, "Your money or your life!" He did not go to him and say, "Mr. Tilton is bankrupt; he is on the verge of starvation; give me $5,000 or I cannot keep him quiet." That is the way the bungler would have done. That is the way the unskillful operator would perform. But do not suspect Francis D. Moulton of any such indiscretion as that. He exhibits these papers and says, "My God, isn't that friendship?—isn't that friendship? But I cannot accept it." But Beecher did not understand—he actually didn't *take* until he got away from Moulton, and as he went away reflecting upon what he had seen, he said to himself, "Why, what does this mean?" And all at once it occurred to him what it meant. And a day or two afterward he saw Moulton, and when he suggested his theory about it, why he found he was exactly right, that money was what Moulton wanted. And Beecher had taken the hint, and Beecher says, "I will give it," and Moulton says, "It will be the best investment you have ever made." "But," says Beecher, "I shall have to raise the money on mortgage." Now, gentlemen—I think I do not mistake Mr. Moulton's evidence, although he attempted to cast an aspersion upon Mr. Beecher's character in this respect in his public statement—when he goes upon the witness stand, if I do not mistake his evidence, he says that Mr. Beecher told him that he would have to raise the money on mortgage, and as soon as he could get it on mortgage he would contribute it. So Mr. Moulton knew that he was not taking the loose money of Henry Ward Beecher. He knew that he was requiring him to mortgage his property to raise it, and yet he would have you believe that this was a mere incident, a matter that attracted no attention, no thought, and Mr. Beecher went home and mortgaged the root that shelters him and his aged wife and children to satisfy the demands of these two conspirators, and he went to the bank and drew the money and took it and placed it in the hands of Moulton, and then there came a message from Tilton—"grace, mercy, and peace." That money was put in the hands of Francis D. Moulton, gentlemen, and the day he received it he knew that Tilton was wanting money. That is evident from the fact that our friend had offered a contribution which had been returned. He knew that Tilton was wanting money, and he lost no time in sending him money. But he sent it with a note saying: "I send you a thousand dollars and a note; please sign and return." And what was Tilton's answer? "I cannot borrow money, for I see no way of returning it." And he sent back the note and check. And then Moulton sent him the check without the note, and Tilton kept the money. And then he goes on from time to time drawing from Moulton every time he said he was short for one whole year, gentlemen. For one entire year, we have shown you that Theodore Tilton had no other income except the $5,000 that Mr. Beecher had deposited for him with Moulton, and he lived on it and consumed it, and but for the unfortunate publication of the tripartite agreement in the last of the same month, there would have been peace all that year until December. Remember, gentlemen, that Mr. Moulton had never been in the habit of lending Mr. Tilton money; he tells you that he never loaned him at any time except that $500, and that Tilton only owed him at this time about $1,000; and yet he went on advancing him money for a year, until he had advanced him the $5,000.

MOULTON DEMANDS $5,000 MORE.

But in the Spring of 1874 the fount was running low. This man, who knew nothing about it; this man who was in blissful ignorance of the source of the revenue that was feeding and supporting him, somehow or other had intuitive knowledge of the fact that the pile was becoming exhausted, because we shall show you, gentlemen, that in May, 1874, when this money was running out, this same serviceable friend of Mr. Tilton's who had attempted to organize for his benefit this newspaper scheme of 1872, this same friend goes again to the friend of Mr. Beecher and demands $5,000 more for Theodore Tilton.

[Mr. Shearman here made a whispered remark to Mr. Tracy.]

Mr. Tracy—I am reminded of what I should have remembered, that the first demand was for $10,000. Failing in that, they offered to compromise for $5,000. Of course, gentlemen, it wasn't demanded for Theodore Tilton in the express language of blackmail. Oh, no! This is a case of indirection from the beginning to the end of it. Indirection has marked every step of it; and so you meet it here again; but the veil is so thin that the mind of no intelligent man will fail to penetrate it. The *Golden Age* was still in Tilton's hands. It was worthless; it was bankrupt; Tilton was seeking to give it away—absolutely begging for some one to take it; and this friend went to the friend of Mr. Beecher and said: "Now—

[At this point the foreman of the jury arose and said that one of the jurymen wished to retire for a moment. The interruption did not occupy more than three minutes. In the meantime Mr. Beecher came forward and whispered earnestly with Gen. Tracy and Mr. Shearman.] Gen. Tracy then continued:

THE ATTEMPTED PUBLICATION.

Before proceeding, gentlemen, with my remarks, I desire here to say that I ought to have called your attention to the letter—to this attempted publication by Tilton. That letter is directed to Mr. Bowen, and dated Jan. 1, 1871. I ought to call your attention to the printing of this publication against Henry C. Bowen.

You will remember that Mr. Tilton had got the money from Mr. Bowen on the promise never to repeat these scandals. Therefore, to publish that letter he obtained, on the distinct understanding that all the papers, (which included this letter addressed to him by Tilton, Jan. 1,) should have been destroyed. And yet, you see, in violation of the agreement upon which he had obtained $7,000 in 1872, six months after he had so obtained that money, he was colluding with a journalist to get that letter published without being compelled to take the personal responsibility of publishing it. And it was this tripartite agreement, to which he referred when he said to Mr. McKelway he had agreed not to publish it upon his own responsibility, "but if you can get it published without my responsibility, all right."

THE PROJECT TO SEND TILTON TO EUROPE.

I was saying, gentlemen, that in 1874 there came to the friends of Mr. Beecher a suggestion from this same friend of Mr. Tilton who who had attempted to negotiate this newspaper enterprise in 1872, suggesting a scheme by which Tilton should go to Europe, and be gone some time; but the difficulty was to raise the money—he had no means to go to Europe. And it was finally said, "Why, Mr. Beecher's friends can put in Mr. Tilton's hands $5,000 in money under the pretense of a transfer of the *Golden Age*. He can buy the *Golden Age* from Tilton, and pay him $5,000, and then give it to somebody that will take it and make this transfer of the *Golden Age* the cover of putting into Mr. Tilton's hands $5,000 in money." Now, as I was about to say, gentlemen, this *Golden Age*, as has already appeared in the evidence satisfactorily, and will be made further to appear upon the evidence, this *Golden Age* was perfectly bankrupt. Mr. Tilton had long been seeking to get rid of it—to give it away; and it was stated distinctly between this friend of Mr. Tilton and this friend of Mr. Beecher that it was only used as a cover to transfer this money from the hands of Mr Beecher to the hands of Theodore Tilton. Now, in all these cases that I am talking about newspapers, gentlemen, I want you to bear in mind that Theodore Tilton was informed of the enterprise, and knew what had transpired between his friend and the friend of Mr. Beecher. For instance, he was informed of everything that his friend did, of what he said, and what he did not intend to follow, and two years afterward we find this same friend—not another, but the same man—going again to the friends of Mr. Beecher with a new suggestion for $5,000 more; it was made $10,000 in the start, and was finally reduced to $5,000. Now, we shall show you, gentlemen, that Mr. Tilton was seen and was talked with on that subject, and knew of the negotiation that was going on. We shall show you that this was about the time of the preparation of the Bacon letter, which caused this explosion. We shall show you, unless I am mistaken, gentlemen, that the Bacon letter was in preparation at the very time this negotiation for $5,000 was going on. It was well understood by the friends of Mr. Beecher and the friends of Mr. Tilton that it was in preparation.

THE SCHEME DENOUNCED AS BLACKMAIL.

If it is permitted, gentlemen, we shall show you that this scheme, when mentioned to one or two others of Beecher's friends—this second scheme, was denounced as a blackmailing operation, and they refused to submit to it, and refused to have anything to do with it. Their answer to it was, "If we begin this, we don't know where we shall stop; pay not one cent;" and this friend of Mr. Tilton was informed that this money could not be raised, and the negotiation need not longer be presented, or the proposition need not longer be presented. And we shall show you, gentlemen, that that friend then said, "Well, the letter of Dr. Bacon, or the Bacon letter, will be published, and Mr. Beecher will be ruined." The $5,000 was not paid. True to the prediction of that friend, the Bacon letter was published, and I think nobody will dispute that that has been followed by a persistent and malignant effort to ruin Henry Ward Beecher, thus to make the prophecy of that friend come true. But the money was not raised, Theodore Tilton did not get his $5,000, the *Golden Age* passed into other hands about this time, and this controversy began.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Now, gentlemen, I go back to the publication of the tripartite agreement, and to the scenes that followed, about the 1st of June, 1872—1873, the time Moulton's letter was written. That tripartite agreement, as you have heard, was published, without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Beecher, by one of his friends, who had possessed a copy of it, the only copy, I believe, so far as I am informed, that Mr. Beecher or any of his friends ever had of any paper connected with this controversy; I recall at this time no other single paper in this controversy that was ever left in their hands, or published by Mr. Beecher or his friends. But this friend published that copy of the tripartite agreement, and that created an explosion, that was published on Friday, May 30. Mr. Tilton then threatened that he would publish, make a publication, unless Mr. Beecher in some way vindicated him from the imputation which, he said, the tripartite agreement cast upon him by its publication. Well, now, gentlemen, you have heard from the witness stand how much pains Theodore Tilton took in changing his clause in that tripartite agreement before signing it. He has told you, Moulton has told you, other witnesses will tell you all about it. He took it home with him, and he rewrote it, every word; and he made that clause of the tripartite agreement just to suit him; it was just what he wanted it, and he refused to sign anything else, he said, except just such a statement of his case as he desired. Then, you would have thought, having drawn his own paper, that the publication of that paper would not have been a very great offense to Theodore Tilton. We can understand how Bowen might have complained of that publication, and justly complained; but it is difficult to understand how Theodore Tilton could complain; but he did, and he insisted that the publication put him in the position of one having been forgiven by Mr. Beecher, and he therefore said Mr. Beecher should do something to right that wrong.

BEECHER NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PUBLICATION.

Well, now, Mr. Beecher was not responsible for that publication, but that was no matter. It is a peculiarity in this case, gentlemen, which has marked it from the beginning to the end, that Mr. Beecher has been held responsible by Tilton for everything that anybody did in connection with this scandal. If a member of Plymouth Church uttered a word concerning Theodore Tilton, Beecher was responsible. If my friend Mr. Shearman said anything that was offensive to Tilton or Moulton, the man who was to be held responsible was Beecher, not Shearman. If the Clerk or Assistant Pastor, or anybody else down at Plymouth Church, did what he didn't want them to do, or refused to do what he did want them to do, the man who was to blame for it was Beecher, and Beecher should be held responsible. So this publication of this tripartite agreement, which was an accident, which none of the parties directly to it are responsible for, was to be charged upon Mr. Beecher, and he must redress the wrong. Nay, more, he must do something which should be equivalent to relieving Tilton from the imputation that he said his own article put upon him.

WHAT WAS THAT IMPUTATION?

Well, now, what was that imputation? It is difficult for us to see, gentlemen. Mr. Beecher sought to convince this man that the publishing of the tripartite agreement did him no wrong, but he insisted that it did, and so he threatened to publish, and on Saturday morning, May 31, he was sent for to go to that celebrated study in Remsen street, where he had an interview with Moulton and Tilton; and Mr. Moulton—Mr. Tilton, threatened to make a publication, and Mr. Beecher went home that morning and considered and determined his course. He had thought of it through the day, and he had fixed upon the policy that he should pursue; he had entered into this policy of silence which they had inaugurated for their own protection, which they had instituted for the purpose of suppressing the scandals which were afloat in the community against Tilton; he had fulfilled that policy with the same good faith that characterizes every act of Henry Ward Beecher's life. He had stood their persecution, their annoyance, their torments, their threats, their innuendoes, for four long years, but, now, at last, by the indiscreet act of a friend, Mr. Tilton claimed to be so offended that this policy of silence should no longer be upheld—be adhered to.

LET IT COME, I AM PREPARED TO MEET IT.

Well, said Mr. Beecher, let it come, I am prepared to meet it; I face your publication and I defy you; but there is Plymouth Church, dearer to me than the apple of my eye; there are those thousands of trusting souls—young men and women—who have been reared up by me and under my instruction; there is an organization that has within it 3,000 children in its Sunday-school; there is a power which is good to the land, foremost in every good work, carrying on every enterprise of charity and benevolence with a power and effective force that characterizes no other church in this city or in this State. That church is mine; under God I have been permitted to raise it—to build it up and to hold it together. Now, shall I shatter it? Shall any personal controversy of mine be made the thunderbolt that shall shatter Plymouth Church to atoms? Shall I divide it? No! That society shall be united. I will fight my own fights against Theodore Tilton, but I will not drag it into the church. I will step outside of it, and then I will welcome the conflict, if the conflict must come; and so on. Saturday night he went down again—this great-hearted, true man—to meet the men who had been persecuting him for years, and "there," he said, "is my ultimatum. You publish; I resign. I welcome the contest. Come on. But I take not Plymouth Church into this conflict; at least, I will give to the noble men and women who have stood by me the opportunity to say whether they desire to accept my resignation before this contest is inaugurated." And he met them, and how did they receive them? When he showed to Moulton this resignation, "Why," he says, "good God!" It took his breath away, and he runs down quicker than lightning to convey to Tilton the news of this man's determination. The time has come when persecution will be no longer submitted to. The time and the hour has now come when it is liberty or it is conflict, and that is liberty. "You publish; I fight." And they were amazed at the temerity of this man. They were astounded to find that the man that they thought they had sure hold of and would lead forever under their yoke had come at last to the point of saying, "Gentlemen, thus far, but no further." He went home, and on the next Sunday morning he indicted that letter of June 1, expecting that that was to be the last Sabbath that he would spend as the minister of Plymouth Church. He supposed, in the language of that letter, that he was preaching his last sermon. He supposed that he went from that pulpit forth on that Sunday night to conflict and to battle with those two men, who had been hounding him for the last four years—when he sent that letter—for he tells Moulton in that letter, "I, too, shall make a statement; you publish, I publish, too, and I will make a statement that will stand the test of the judgment day;" and he sends that letter down to Moulton, and he received back this answer:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your letter makes this first Sabbath of Summer dark and cold, like a vault.

Ah, you will remember, gentlemen, the history of this letter. Mr. Moulton first starts to write, and writes the following. The way it was put up led me into an error in the first instance, [alluding to the mistake the speaker was about to make in reading from the book containing all the letters between the parties:]

MOULTON TO BEECHER.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You know I have never been in sympathy with the mood out of which you have often spoken, as you have written this morning. I know you can stand if the whole case was published to-morrow, and, in my opinion, it shows a selfish faith in God to—"

And there he stops, erases what he has written, and commences his letter anew. But he says to Mr. Beecher there:

"I know that you can stand if the whole case was published to-morrow"—and so did Mr. Beecher know it. It conveyed no information to Mr. Beecher, but it is a confession between these two men at this time, showing that they both knew that when the truth of this case came out Mr. Beecher could stand, and stand successfully. Having written that, he goes back and writes again:

"MY DEAR FRIEND: Your letter makes this first Sabbath of Summer dark and cold like a vault. You have never inspired me with courage or hope, and if I had listened to you alone, my hands would have dropped helpless long ago. You do not begin to be in the danger to-day that has faced you many times before. If you now look it square in the eyes, it will cower and shrink away again."

And so it did.

"You know that I have never been in sympathy with, but that I absolutely abhor, the unmanly mood out of which your letter of this morning came. This mood is a reservoir of mildew. You"—["you" underscored]—"you can stand if the whole case"—["whole case" underscored]—"were published to-morrow. In my opinion it shows only a selfish faith in God to go whining into heaven, if you could, with a truth that you are not courageous enough, with God's help and faith in God, to try to live on earth. You know that I love you, and because I do I shall try, and try, and try as in the past. You are mistaken when you say that Theodore charges you with making him appear as one graciously pardoned by you. He said the form in which it was published in some of the papers made it so appear, and it was from this that he asked relief. I don't think it impossible to frame a letter which will cover the case. May God bless you. I know he will protect you.

FRANK."

A prophet is Francis D. Moulton as well as a mutual friend. But what sort of a God is Moulton's, if he thinks, when he asserts that "I know that God will protect you, Mr. Beecher," if Mr. Beecher was then the man that he now pretends to say he is? "God will protect you." Will God protect the guilty? Does Moulton think that his God protects the guilty? Does he think that He covers him with His protection who has been a cold-blooded, heartless seducer of innocence for years? I affirm, gentlemen, that both of those expressions in that letter show that Francis D. Moulton knew that when this whole scandal was out there was nothing affecting the honor and integrity of Henry Ward Beecher as a Christian minister. Indiscretions it might prove; complications arising out of family difficulties, that are hard to explain, or difficult to explain to outsiders, it might establish; but he tells him, and he tells you, there is no guilt there which, a world knowing all, "you could not still stand, as Pastor of Plymouth Church."

HE MEANS TO HOLD MOULTON TO THE LETTER.

I had hoped, gentlemen, to have in court an authority on the subject, bearing on this letter. I will refer to it, and state the law. It is this, as established by the Supreme Court of this State: That when a jury is called upon to consider the credibility of a witness, and his writing which he made at th

time of the transaction is in conflict with his testimony that he gives on the trial, and that testimony is also in conflict with the other party to the case, the jury are bound to take the writing and not the oath of the witness as delivered upon the stand. I read from the 20th Howard, Supreme Court Reports, Boyd against Colt.

"Where, on a question of fact—"

The Court—What page do you refer to?

Mr. Tracy—384, 20th Howard's Practice Reports.

"Where, on a question of fact, the plaintiff swears one way, and the defendant directly reverse, and the defendant introduces a letter of the plaintiff in evidence, written before the commencement of the action, flatly contradicting his oath, the jury are bound to disregard his oath."

This is the decision at the New-York General Term, Sutherland, Judge, delivering the opinion:

"The question in this case was whether the services performed by the plaintiff for the defendant in London, were performed under a special agreement, to be paid for at the rate of $1,000 per year, or whether they were performed without any special agreement as to the rate of compensation, and with a view of the plaintiff receiving what they were really worth.

On this question of fact the plaintiff swore one way and Mr. Sargeant, the agent of the defendant, another. The jury had a right to credit the plaintiff, and not Sargeant. We ought not to grant a new trial because they did so.

But I do not see how the jury could disregard the plaintiff's letter, produced and read in evidence by the defendant on the trial. In that letter the plaintiff expressly admits that he had been in the defendant's employ for two years at $1,000, (meaning, evidently, at the rate of or salary of $1,000 per year,) and these two years must include the period of his services in London up to the date of his letter, or to the 1st of January, 1854.

It appears to me that this letter, unexplained, was conclusive against the plaintiff, and that the jury were bound to disregard his oath, when flatly contradicted by his own letter, written long before the action was commenced.

I think the judgment should be reversed, and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event."

Now, gentlemen, we have shown you a letter of Francis D. Moulton, written in June, 1873, to Henry Ward Beecher, who knew, quite as well as Mr. Moulton knew, what were the real facts of this case, and in that letter we show Francis D. Moulton saying to Mr. Beecher, "You can stand if the whole case was published to-morrow." But now he comes to court, with the solemnity of an oath, and pretends to tell you that this man for two years before—for three years nearly—had been confessing his adultery with the plaintiff's wife. He tells you a story which, if believed, makes him one of the worst seducers and libertines the country has ever seen; and yet he pretends to say that such a man can stand before the people of America, and be received and sustained by these people, although he confessed the crime—confessed the falsehoods and lies that he told to cover it up.

HE ASKS THE JURY NOT TO BELIEVE MOULTON.

Gentlemen of the jury, you will not believe, in the face of this letter, in the face of the numerous contradictions of Mr. Moulton, in face of the fact that he confessed he had been himself lying about this case, as he would now have you believe, for four years—when you have heard the evidence of Henry Ward Beecher on this subject, I say, you will not believe the testimony of Francis D. Moulton, and will accept his letter written that Sunday morning of June 1, 1873, as stating the truth, the whole truth, of this unfortunate controversy. While I am on this subject, gentlemen, I desire to call your attention briefly to one or two of the marked features that characterize Mr. Moulton's testimony as a witness. I have had occasion once or twice, as I have passed along, to call your attention to several facts where he don't remember. His cross-examination in that respect was one of the most remarkable that I have ever seen in a court of justice. I doubt whether it is not the most remarkable that has ever been exhibited before any judicial tribunal. I have taken the pains to count the number of times in which Moulton, in his cross-examination touching material points in this action, has said: "I don't remember," "I don't recollect." The number of matters which have been called to his attention, important and material in this case, where he has refused to give an answer, and where he cloaks himself under the pretense that he "don't remember," or "I cannot recollect"—the number, gentlemen, is 365 times. This is a specimen. Speaking of Mrs. Woodhull, after her free-love speech at Steinway Hall—where he heard her, and was present while Mr. Tilton presided, he asked him if he had Mrs. Woodhull at his house after that:

Q.—Did you have her at your house after that speech? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—You don't recollect? A.—No.

Q.—When Mrs. Woodhull was at your house talking about her Steinway Hall speech, did Mr. Tilton come in, or don't you remember whether he was with her or not, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether he went away with her? A.—I don't recollect, Sir."

Speaking of this gift that was proposed to be given to the *Golden Age*, at the time he exhibited the papers to Mr. Beecher, saying that it was an evidence of friendship, I asked him:

"Q.—Do you remember whether the amount offered was $5,000? A.—I don't recollect, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether it was as high as $3,000? A.—I don't recollect."

Then speaking of the Woodhull speech again:

"Q.—What was the subject of that speech? A.—I do not recollect, Sir, what the subject was.

Q.—Well, you heard it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it on the marriage relation? A.—Really, I do not recollect, Sir, whether that was the title or not.

Q.—I did not ask you about the title. A.—You asked me about what the speech was on, whether it was about the marriage relation.

Q.—I asked you whether the subject of her speech was the marriage relation. A.—That I say I cannot tell.

Q.—You cannot tell that? A.—No, Sir.

Present at the speech, a speech that created great excitement, which had serious interruption, and he could not tell what the subject of the speech was about. And you will remember, gentlemen, that after he got out of our hands on the cross-examination, and was taken by the plaintiff, he was able to repeat almost word for word Theodore Tilton's speech introducing Victoria Woodhull on the occasion, made in 1871, and swore that he never read it since that time. He repeated it, I say, almost word for word, a feat in human memory that I have never before seen equaled if it is true; he repeated it, only leaving out of it, gentlemen, the remarkable feature of it, and that was that Theodore Tilton introduced Victoria Woodhull on that occasion as the advocate of social freedom. With that exception it was word for word; with that single exception, gentlemen, which occurred at the last end of the speech, his repetition of that speech was word for word with the short-hand report published in the newspapers the next morning, and yet he tells you he has never read it since. And yet, when I had him on the cross-examination, he could not tell us what the subject even of Victoria Woodhull's speech was. Gentlemen of the jury, would you give credit to the testimony of such a witness? Will you hang the most important issues that have ever been submitted to the judgment of twelve men for eighteen centuries on the testimony of such a witness as that? I will read no further. I say to you that I had them counted, and the report is 305 such answers as that from Francis D. Moulton on the cross-examination.

The court at this point took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

At 2:15 o'clock Mr. Tracy resumed his address as follows:

We had just finished at recess, gentlemen of the jury, the June 1, 1873, which, you will remember, was on Sunday. The emergency which the publication of the tripartite agreement had created, was after Mr. Beecher's threat of resignation, and threat to face these men, and himself to meet statement with statement, satisfied, as you will now see, by a very slight affair. Moulton proved a prophet, and this new danger did "slink away and hide itself," when Mr. Beecher threatened to meet it firmly, and to bid them do their worst, and Mr. Tilton was content with this little card, which he says he wrote, and which was published in the Brooklyn *Eagle* on Monday, June 2:

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

JUNE 2, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have maintained silence respecting the slanders which have some time past followed me. I should not speak now but for the sake of relieving another of unjust imputation. The document that was lately recently published bearing my name, with others, was published without consultation either with me or with Mr. Tilton, nor with any authorization from us. If that document should lead the public to regard Theodore Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes, it will do him great injustice. I am unwilling that he should even seem to be responsible for injurious statements whose force was derived wholly from others.

H. W. BEECHER.

You will see, gentlemen, that that card contented Mr. Tilton; but the document which was published, the tripartite agreement, did not assert or profess to assert that Theodore Tilton was the author of the scandals to which it referred, and the publication of it carries no such imputation; and yet you see that this great emergency was satisfied, when Mr. Beecher threatened to meet their threats, by the publication of that mild and harmless card.

MRS. MOULTON'S CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.

But there is another fact, gentlemen of the jury, connected with this second day of June, 1873, to which it now becomes my duty to call your attention. We now approach one of the most delicate subjects which my duty calls upon me to discuss. I refer to the connection of Mrs. Emma C. Moulton with this case. Apart from her relations to the case I shall not speak of her except with terms of respect. I feel most deeply her extraordinary position, the horrible emergency which she has had to meet, and the overwhelming power of temptation before which she has fallen. But the truth of this case makes it impossible for me to abstain. If I speak with apparent severity, I do so with sorrow for her, reserving my indignation for those who have forced upon her this situation—the indignation which they have merited. The experience of ages has shown that among the best, the purest, the loveliest women, the instinct of devotion to their husbands and children is so strong and rises to such a sublime height of unselfishness that not only will they, in the majority of cases, sacrifice their own lives, but unconsciously imperil their immortal souls, for the sake of saving the unworthy men to whom they are bound by sacred ties. This truth has always been recognized by our laws. Only eight years ago wives would not be permitted to be called upon to testify for or against their husbands, and there is another principle of law still in force which absolves a woman from responsibility for any crime less than murder committed by her in the immediate presence of her husband. This truth is perfectly familiar to every one frequenting our courts, that scarcely a day in the week passes in which some poor, broken-hearted, cruelly abused woman in the lower walks of life does not appear in some court to swear that the injuries she has received from her husband were not really inflicted by him, but that she received them from other cause. It is recognized by society, which expects as a matter of course that women otherwise respected for truthfulness, just in proportion to the magnanimity of their nature are likely to deceive their friends in their accounts of their husbands' conduct; and this feminine weakness, which it is impossible not to admire, has been immortalized by more than one poet as a subject of pathetic verse. One of the most touching poems of Adelaide Proctor is illustrative of this. It is called "Milly's Expiation"—the story of a poor, high-minded girl, who, in order to save her lover from conviction for murder, committed perjury, and having saved him, devoted the rest of her life to one long expiation for her sins.

MOULTON INVOLVED IN UTTER AND HOPELESS RUIN.

What is the relation of Mrs. Moulton to this case? This lady is the wife of the only man who has anything to lose by a verdict in favor of this defendant. Animated by his thirst for revenge, Francis D. Moulton has periled all on the issue of this suit. The plaintiff himself might find some persons to excuse him on the supposition of an insane jealousy; but no such excuse can be made for his friend. He will be held to a strict and stern responsibility, and the plaintiff's failure in this suit, as every man sees, involves Mr. Moultonin utter and hopeless ruin. Yet his guilt and his ruin will not release his unhappy wife from her allegiance or make him any less the father of her only child. What a terrible alternative for her! If she so testifies as to save Mr. Beecher she necessarily ruins her own husband, destroys her home, and leaves her only child to blight. If, on the other hand, she can give such testimony as will conclusively convict Mr. Beecher, she saves her husband's fame, at least so far as to prevent the exposure of his perjury, and the same evidence might lead her to think that she can thus reinstate him in his social position, and maintain him in the business world. There is much to be said in palliation of Mrs. Moulton's course. Her husband has doubtless assured her with the utmost solemnity that he knew Mr. Beecher to be guilty, and this she may well have been made to believe, since it is hard indeed for a wife to disbelieve an earnest assurance of her husband. The struggle, then, presents itself as one between her husband asserting the substantial truth, and between her husband's enemies asserting substantial falsehood. "What matter is it," she may say to herself, "which side presents the truth as to detail? besides this substantial truth ought to gain the victory, and if that victory can only be gained by misrepresenting some of the minor circumstances, isn't it better that the truth should be sacrificed in respect to some of these details, than that it should be sacrificed upon the main issue?" "Mr. Beecher," she may say, "has certainly been guilty of adultery. Isn't it less wicked that I should say he has confessed to me, than that he should sacrifice my husband by falsely asserting he has not confessed to him? Since he has confessed to somebody, of course, when talking upon the same subject, he must have meant to confess to me. He expressed himself sorrowful, and for what else could he have felt sogrowful? He acknowledges that he had been in fault, and to what fault could he have referred except the crime of adultery? If, then, I put that very language into his mouth, I shall only be expressing his view, and be serving the cause of substantial truth."

MRS. MOULTON'S EXTRAORDINARY LANGUAGE.

Such, gentlemen, it is easy to imagine, was the process by which Mrs. Moulton convinced herself that she ought to testify to these explicit confessions, and having quieted her conscience to this extent, it was not hard to go further and attribute language to herself which no lady could possibly use under such circumstances and to Mr. Beecher, language which no one but a fool could utter. The first interview which Mrs. Moulton relates obviously does not suffice to convict Mr. Beecher, while it plainly shows that her husband had previously given to her his version of the case. Mr. Beecher, she says, asked her if Frank had told her the facts of his great sorrow, and she said he had. Nothing else that is pretended to be a confession follows until June 2, 1873, when Mrs. Moulton says she advised Mr. Beecher to confess his crime before the church. This is extraordinary language for a lady to use when addressing her Pastor in his great sorrow. The word crime is offensive and coarse, and no lady of the refinement of Mrs. Moulton could possibly have used it on such an occasion. This, it will be remembered, was the time at which Mrs. Moulton said she kissed Mr. Beecher on the forehead in sympathy for his distress. You will remember Mrs. Moulton's singular manner in giving her testimony. Her face was flushed, her eyes were steadily fixed upon the floor, and she could not even look her husband's own counsel in the face. And during the whole of the cross-examination, with one exception, she never once looked Mr. Evarts in the eye. Once in the morning session she made an effort to do so, but her eyes instantly wandered about the circle of the court-room and ceiling without resting on the questioner. In the afternoon, by a desperate effort, she succeeded in doing better. But these are minor matters, her manner strongly indicating that she was speaking a lesson.

INHEREST ABSURDITIES IN MRS. MOULTON'S STORY.

By another of those extraordinary coincidences which marked her husband's testimony, she too was obliged to correct her account of Mr. Beecher's language, by changing it from a natural to an unnatural form of expression. In her direct examination she made Mr. Beecher say: "Mr. Tilton, in striking at me strikes at his wife," and immediately changes the words into this strange form: "Tilton, in stating the truth concerning me, sacrifices his wife," an awkward and unnatural mode of speech, reminding us of her husband's saying that Mr. Beecher spoke of his relations, and there stopped and changed it into sexual relations with Mrs. Tilton. It is perfectly clear that these changes were made for the purpose of inserting something unnatural, with the view to the conviction of Mr. Beecher. I will not dwell upon other points of the story which show inherent improbability. The language, "The tortures of the damned," is copied plainly from his letter of Feb. 8, 1874; the continued advice to go to the church immediately and tell all the truth, given a day after Moulton had so strongly dissuaded him from publishing anything, and two days after Tilton had threatened to shoot Beecher if he did tell the truth; the allusion to the card in the *Eagle* as a thing he was considering, but which he thought useless when in fact the card was already in type in the *Eagle* office, as Moulton has himself shown; the unutterable absurdity of Beecher's announcement that he would never see her again and would poison himself, followed by his conclusion to postpone his death one day for the sake of sending certain mementos through her to his friends. These are inherent absurdities enough to condemn this story. But I shall have something even more decisive to say upon the subject of this interview presently. Before coming to that, however, I desire you to observe that Mrs. Moulton's account of the interview of July 13, 1874, contains internal evidence of its untruth. I will only call your attention to one point. Mrs. Moulton accuses herself of using this unlady-like expression: "If you had confessed it then you would have been better off; now you have the original crime and four years of perjury and lying to answer for." Gentlemen, you have seen for yourself that Mrs. Moulton was a natural lady; you know and I know that she has the manner of a lady; she could no more have made that coarse and vulgar speech to her Pastor at that time than she could have cut off her hand. Nor could she have had even the idea of perjury in her mind for Mr. Beecher has never taken an oath nor said a word in public except in his brief card of June 30, 1874. But the climax is reached when she represents Mr. Beecher as responding to this insult, "You are dearer to me than any sister I have." Again, the account which Mrs. Moulton gives of her interview with Mrs. Tilton in October, 1873, is preposterous upon its face. In her direct examination she told you that she then called on Mrs. Tilton to ask if she would allow her husband to go down with the truth. On her cross-examination, she admitted that on this occasion she implored Mrs. Tilton to stand by Mr. Beecher, and urged her, with agony and tears, not to allow Mr. Tilton to destroy her, and that such interview, she states, occurred between herself and Mrs. Tilton in October, 1873, at the time Mr. Tilton had gone to the church at the church meeting. But feeling the difficulty of her position before you, Mrs. Moulton sought to qualify this statement by stating that she only begged Mrs. Tilton to stand by Mr. Beecher so long as she could without sacrificing the truth. Yet, if Mrs. Moulton is to be believed, it was impossible for Mrs. Tilton to stand by Mr. Beecher at all without sacrificing the truth. But, gentlemen, there remains a graver fact than any to which I have yet referred. You will observe that Mrs. Moulton fixes the principal interview with Mr. Beecher upon Monday, the 2d of June, 1873. She has identified that day with great particularity, and left no room for misapprehension as to date. She has also fixed the length of that interview at four hours, by a reference to circumstances which cannot be explained away. The motive for naming this day is obvious. There were but two days on which, even according to the plaintiff's theory, the idea of suicide could possibly have been talked about, namely, May 31, and June 2, 1873, and Mrs. Moulton was required to confirm her husband's story of Mr. Beecher's contemplated suicide on May 31, which was Saturday. The testimony of Mr. Moulton has left no room for a four hours' interview between his wife and Mr. Beecher. The next Monday, therefore, was chosen as the only available day, and it has been specified, I repeat, with the utmost particularity. The subject of this pretended conversation, and the circumstances under which it was had, are such as to make it certain that it either took place on June 2, 1873, or never took place at all.

MRS. MOULTON EXPECTED TO AMEND HER STORY.

Gentlemen, in all this the interposition of Divine Providence is most singularly manifest, for upon that very morning of June 2, 1873, Mr. Beecher was at home in his own house, in consultation with a gentleman well known to you all, and at the very time at which, according to Mrs. Moulton, she was tucking him up on her sofa and encouraging him to confess, he was seated by the side of his own wife, speeding his way to Peekskill. This we shall prove to you so conclusively, that I venture with confidence to predict that you will see Mrs. Moulton again on the witness stand testifying that by June 2, she meant May 31, and that by Monday she meant Saturday; and that by four hours, she meant half an hour; and that there was no such, and no implication that 9 o'clock in the morning was 7 o'clock in the evening, and that Mr. Beecher's card in the *Eagle* was not spoken of nor thought of. Perhaps you will believe this story, gentlemen, when thus amended, as amended it surely will be, but if you do your capacity for belief will exceed that of any other twelve gentlemen in my acquaintance; for Mr. Beecher will give you the most explicit assurance that no such interview as that which Mrs. Moulton related ever occurred, either on June 2 or at any other time; and that he never spoke of suicide, and she never spoke of it to him; and that the only interview between himself and this lady which occurred about this period took place on the evening of Saturday, May 31, lasting only from fifteen minutes to half an hour, while Mr. Moulton stepped down stairs to repeat Mr. Beecher's proposed resignation to Mr. Tilton. We shall leave no doubt on that subject, gentlemen. The proof which we shall introduce to you will show conclusively that Mr. Beecher spent no time at Mrs. Moulton's house on the morning of Monday, June 2. We shall show where he was in the morning, when he went away, what time he went to Peekskill, who took him from the depot to his home, that he returned the next day and attended a wedding, marrying a young man, a member of his church, on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning, bright and early, went to New-England, where he stayed for nearly two weeks, and was not back in Brooklyn until about two weeks after that time. We shall leave no doubt, I say, on that question. The evidence which we shall introduce to you will be perfectly satisfactory on that subject. It was necessary for Mr. Beecher to go to his farm in Peekskill on this Monday, because of his contemplated visit to New-England, whence he was going to be gone for about two weeks, and as this was seed-time, it was necessary for him to go up and confer with his farmer, and mark out the work of the next two weeks; and, as I repeat, he went there on Monday, returned here on Tuesday late, attended that wedding on Tuesday evening, and early next morning went with his wife to New-England, spending his time with ex-Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Shearman—Mrs. Moulton swore that he came again that week.

Mr. Tracy—I am reminded by my associate that Mrs. Moulton swore that Mr. Beecher went to her house again that week. We shall show you how utterly mistaken this lady is.

This portion of my task, gentlemen, has been a peculiarly unwelcome one to me. I have personally know nand esteemed Mrs. Moulton. I had hoped that at the last she might be saved from the terrible calamity which has befallen her. I beseech you to judge charitably of this hapless lady, dragged down to ruin by two men who have slaughtered their own wives and children in their desperate attempt at an impossible revenge. She will yet repent of her grievous error; she will realize that by truth and truth only can she serve to any purpose those whom she loves, and she will live to ask and to receive the forgiveness of the man whom she has vainly tried to destroy.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE BACON LETTER.

I shall not stop, gentlemen of the jury, to dwell upon the scenes that have transpired in this scandal from June, 1873, on to the present time. Its history is not so important as many other parts of this case, and I have already occupied too long your time in this opening. I go now briefly, and for a moment, to the publication of the Bacon letter, and the efforts that were made to induce Mr. Beecher to sign a card acknowledging that he had committed an offense against Theodore Tilton, but no crime, and which offense he had apologized for, and the apology had been accepted, and the case settled, and he should not be a party to opening the controversy. That card was proposed, as you remember, by Mr. Moulton, who thought, or pretended to think, that the Bacon letter still left open a way of compromise and settlement by which this public scandal, this great public calamity which has been inflicted upon the world, could be avoided. His plan was that Mr. Tilton, having charged Mr. Beecher with an offense in the Bacon letter, but not having characterized that offense—Mr. Moulton's plan was that Mr. Beecher should acknowledge that he had committed an offense and had apologized for it; that apology had been accepted and the cause settled. It was in regard to this card, gentlemen, that I was called into this case as adviser of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher upon that subject. I differed with Mr. Moulton, as I have there stated. I could not see how any friend of Mr. Beecher could advise him to sign this card. I sought to convince Mr. Moulton that he could not sign it, but Mr. Moulton persisted after I had declined, and still urged this upon Mr. Beecher. You will remember in the evidence which has been stated to you, by Mr. Moulton himself, that he told Mr. Beecher that if he would sign this card acknowledging an offense without stating what the offense was. Mr. Theodore Tilton should accept it as satisfactory, and if Beecher would sign it, he [Moulton] would burn every paper connected with this case and would stand by Mr. Beecher if Mr. Tilton sought to wage a conflict with him after that. Now, gentlemen of the jury, if Mr. Beecher had known what they say he knew; if he had been conscious of guilt with this woman for sixteen months; if he had confessed it over and over again to all these parties; if it be true that his writings referred to adultery, not to complicated domestic family difficulty—if that be true, I say, how can you explain that Mr. Beecher refused the offer of Moulton? He had not mistrusted Moulton at this time; Moulton still had his confidence, he still believed Moulton his friend, and he relied upon Moulton to fulfill the promise, if he had made it. Now, gentlemen of the jury, do you believe that, if Henry Ward Beecher had been conscious of his guilt, if he had known that his guilt could be proved by this cloud of witnesses, that he would have refused an offer to sign a card which simply acknowledged an offense without naming the offense, and thus had the papers destroyed, and made an ally of Moulton whom Mr. Tilton could not have attacked? They would have disarmed themselves by the destruction of every paper; they would have had nothing to go into court with a case against Mr. Beecher.

BEECHER CONSCIOUS OF HIS INNOCENCE.

How is it possible, I say, to account for this refusal upon any known motive which actuates or controls human nature. Why, if Mr. Beecher had not been conscious of his own innocence, if he had not felt confident of the power, however thick the storm might beat upon him, ultimately to vindicate himself from this charge, he would have made haste to sign that card, and had destroyed the papers and evidence against him. But he refused, steadfastly refused, to do any such thing. He said, I will sign no card, for this reason: Mr. Tilton had charged, it is true, in the Bacon letter, simply an offense, but he charged in such a way that most people reading the Bacon letter never doubted that it alluded to a marital offense, and if Mr. Beecher had signed this card acknowledging an offense, persons who wanted to believe him guilty would say that meant adultery; and he would not sign unless the card should specify what the offense was. That was the point—and the point of dispute in that adjustment.

THE CARD PROPOSED BY TILTON.

And that brings me to consider for a single moment the card which has been given in evidence, which Moulton tells you he prepared after consultation with his wife after his [Tilton's] wife had been before the committee. It is possible that if the card had specified what Mr. Beecher said the offense was, he would have signed a card admitting an offense, and specifying what it was so clearly that nobody could mistake it; but if there was to be left an ambiguity about it, which would leave it open to misconstruction, he refused absolutely to sign it. Now, gentlemen, this card has been introduced, and Mr. Tilton tells you that he prepared it in consultation with his wife. It is a proposed report for the committee to make. I will read a single clause of it:

"The Committe further find that Mr. Tilton in his relation to this Pastor had a first cause of offense, and had received a voluntary apology. Mr. Tilton declined to characterize the offense for the following reasons:

First—Because the necessary evidence which should accompany any statement would include names that had happily escaped thus far the tongue of public gossip. Next, the apology was designed to cover a complicated transaction, including details difficult of exact and just statement."

Now, gentlemen, that is precisely what Henry Ward Beecher has always said this controversy between himself and Theodore Tilton was. He has always said that that is what his correspondence pointed to and nothing else; he has always said that is what the letter of contrition referred to and nothing else; and these letters—I was about to say in the language of this apology—this report, "designed to cover a complicated transaction, including details difficult of exact or just statement." Now, you have Mr. Tilton going home and in consultation with his wife, after she has been before the committee, agreeing with her that a certain report shall be made by this committee; they will go before the committee and make a statement which shall justify that report; and he there writes in his own handwriting the exact statement that Mr. Beecher has always given to this affair.

BEECHER'S LETTERS CONSISTENT WITH THE FACTS.

I have now, gentlemen, I believe, gone over all the facts of this case so far as I design to call them to your attention in this address. You will observe, gentlemen, that I have spent no time in commenting upon or explaining the letters of the defendant. I have confined myself to stating a case which we shall prove, which explains the letters, and I prefer that the case should explain the letters than to explain them by mere word of mouth. When we have presented to you our case; when we have proved the facts which I have laid before you, you will see that these letters explain—that the case explains the letters; the letters explain themselves; they are entirely consistent with the facts of the case as we shall prove them. Everything here turns upon a single question. When these people were talking about generalities; when Beecher was using general language which might cover one thing or might cover another thing, the question is, to what were the parties referring? What did they have in their minds? Did they have these complicated transactions, the details of which were difficult of exact statement, involving these business troubles, involving the stories which Beecher had told and circulated against Tilton; involving the angry remarks which he had made to Bowen when that letter was presented to him; involving the domestic difficulties between Tilton and his wife, in which Mr. and Mrs. Beecher had both taken part? Was it this complicated affair which had ended in Tilton's dismissal and injury for which Mr. Beecher had been convinced that he had been in the wrong, and had done Tilton injustice? Was it this, or was it a case of adultery? That is the only question here before you, and, as I say, the case that we have made—the facts that already stond in the proof in this case, when they are put alongside of other facts which we shall prove, will show you, beyond all question, what it was these parties were talking about, and what it is that this general language and this correspondence refers to. You will see, gentlemen, how utterly unsafe it is to ascribe any particular offense as being shown by general language that describes nothing. In all this correspondence you will observe that very few facts are stated at all. This correspondence consists entirely in general expressions of sorrow and regret and anguish. But, wherever there is a fact stated in one of these letters, when you come to consider it as you will when this case comes to be summed up—wherever there is a fact stated in one of these letters, you will see that that fact is against adultery; it tends to show innocence, and prove innocence, not guilt. But, to show you how utterly unsafe it is, I say, to ascribe—to say that general language points to any particular sin or crime, I desire to read you briefly now a letter from Mrs. Tilton dated 31st January, 1868. It is conceded by all hands that at this time this lady was perfectly pure. This language had no relation to adultery, as the plaintiff and we both concede. It is nine months before the pretended allegation, and two years and a half before even suspicion had been excited. All agree that at this time this lady had no suspicion or thought that she had been accused of a crime, and certainly that she had never committed it. She is referring to the ordinary sins—the ordinary difficulties between husband and wife, and now I want you to see how she describes it.

MRS. TILTON TO HER HUSBAND.

"MY DEAR HUSBAND: I have just returned from Mattie's house, seen your bust, &c. Oh, Theodore, darling! I am haunted night and day by the remorse of knowing that, because of my harshness and indifference to you, you were driven to despair—perhaps sin, and these last years of unhappiness."

There is the word "remorse" used in connection with harshness merely—harsh words, harsh language, and yet they say that the word "remorse" in Mr. Beecher's letter means adultery, can mean nothing else than adultery; for, what could the man have remorse for save for the crime of adultery?

Supposing this letter had been written by Mrs. Tilton after the alleged crime. How the changes would have been rung on that phrase. How my eloquent friend would expatiate on that sentence, and he would ask you what is "the unpardonable sin" of a wife. And what is it but adultery? And yet the sin of which she is here speaking is the sin of harshness to her husband, uncharitableness, and ill-temper.

"God cannot forgive me, but if you can be restored to your former loveliness I shall be content to live my life in penance, yea, in disgrace. I am the chief of sinners. I understand perfectly how you have felt. I carry in my soul this burden, black of sin."

Is there any such language in Mr. Beecher's letters? Notwithstanding his orraw; notwithstanding the woe and wretcedness that these men inflicted upon him for four years; notwithstanding the fact that he walked on the rough and ragged edge of life for four long years there, is there any such general language in his letters as this woman used to describe the mere, most trivial offences of household life? And I could turn, gentlemen, and my associates will, to letters of Theodore Tilton himself, written during this very period, that fall but very little below the exaggerated language which I have read from his wife. He, too, uses the word "remorse;" with him "life has been a failure—a blight." I am quoting the language of his letters, long before any charge of this description is mooted—in 1868 and 1869. His language, I say, I repeat, is as strong as Mr. Beecher's, as strong as that of the plaintiff's wife, nearly. And you see, gentlemen, the necessity they felt, the pressure they were under, of attempting to explain their own letters. Theodore Tilton was put upon the witness stand to explain away his own letters, and he attributed them all to John Calvin, [a laugh;] Calvin was responsible for his letters, his sins and omissions prior to 1870, and Beecher has been responsible for all that has been committed since that hour, [laughter,] so that, between Calvin and Beecher, Tilton walks out of this court as white-souled a man, in his own estimation, as he describes his wife to be a woman.

A GUILTY MAN WOULD NOT HAVE WRITTEN SUCH LETTERS.

In weighing, therefore, the testimony in the case, we say you are to consider, gentlemen, the relative probabilities and improbabilities involved of innocence and guilt respectively. It is impossible for the letters of the defendant—it is impossible if the letters of the defendant are confessions of guilt, that a guilty man should write such letters, most of them voluntary, and covering a long period of time. We say, gentlemen of the jury, that if Henry Ward Beecher had been conscious of guilt, if he had supposed at the time of writing these letters that they could be construed into confessions of guilt for adultery, it is not possible that any man should have written them. Instead of these letters being evidence of guilt, the fact that he has used this general language, that is evidence that at the time of writing them the thought that they could be converted to cover such a charge never occurred to him. It is improbable that a guilty man should voluntarily surrender to the plaintiff or his friend the alleged clandestine letters, of the existence of which they had no knowledge and no means of knowledge. Now, gentlemen, we have introduced before you some evidence of the secret correspondence, as they choose to call it, between Mrs. Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher. It was very secret, indeed. Where are the letters produced from? Where are they brought from into this court-room to testify against Henry Ward Beecher? Why, from the archives of Francis D. Moulton. And how did they get them? Why, Henry Ward Beecher delivered them to him. Do you think, gentlemen, that if he thought this a guilty correspondence he did not know of it? Would he not have kept these letters to himself or simply destroyed them and placed them beyond existence? Would he have gone on and deposited them with them, where they could be produced against him? The very fact that he did it, I submit, is evidence conclusive that the thought of guilt was not in his mind. It is impossible that a guilty man should communicate his guilt to a woman to ask her to conceal it and that he expressed his gratification at her having communicated his guilt to other persons. There is another remarkable feature of this case. Here was Mr. Beecher, they say, possessed of a secret which was crushing—a secret which he knew were it ever exposed would be his ruin—a secret which they say he was continually moving heaven and earth to conceal, and yet it is a remarkable fact, gentlemen, that whenever one of these parties has told another of that secret, and that fact has been communicated to Mr. Beecher, he has always expressed the highest pleasure and gratification because it had been thus communicated. He had told Moulton the secret, they say, and in 1871 Moulton told the wife, and when she spoke to him and said, "Frank has told me about it," why, Mr. Beecher was glad because Frank had told her about it! He had been struggling for a year and over to keep his secret, and to keep it safe, and when he finds that a woman had got it how glad he was! [Laughter.] It would certainly be kept quiet now; if men could not keep it, at least could, and so he was gratified to learn that at least one woman knew his secret. They say he was glad of it, because he wanted so much to have some woman to whom he could converse on the subject, and yet learning it in the year 1871, the first conversation in which she referred to it between him and her on the subject was in 1873, two years afterward. But to help Mr. Beecher keep his secret she went and told the Robinson family of it—a pretty numerous family in this city—and when she communicated the fact to Mr. Beecher that she had told the Robinson family of it, why Mr. Beecher was so glad that Robinson knew it. It would enable him to meet Robinson so much better—so much better understanding—he had been in the habit of going down to Robinson's office day after day and having long interviews with Moulton, and Robinson did not know what it meant, and Beecher knew he did not know what it meant, and therefore he felt a sort of guilty going and having an interview with a man's partner, and one of the firm did not know what he was talking about, and he was so glad when he learned that the next time he went down to Robinson's office the whole firm would know that he had come there to talk about his adultery with Mrs. Tilton. You may believe this improbability, but I don't believe you will.

ONE OF THE REMARKABLE FACTS OF THE CASE.

My associate suggests to me another fact that is one of the remarkable facts of this case; that Beecher knew that Mrs. Moulton knew his secret, and knew that he had been guilty of adultery, and he was so anxious for Mrs. Moulton to come to church; it would be such a gratification for him to see in his congregation at least one woman who knew when he was preaching that he was a libertine and a seducer. You may believe, gentlemen, that Henry Ward Beecher, knowing that the woman knew he was guilty of adultery, invited her to come to his church that she might hear him preach; but I think you will believe that if any such thing was true, Henry Ward Beecher would go a thousand miles to get around preaching, looking such a woman as that in the face. Then, also, they introduce letters showing that Mr. Beecher was anxious to see Mrs. Tilton at church, as it would be such a satisfaction for him to see his poor victim whom he had ruined and whose family he had shattered in his presence on Sunday when he was invoking the blessings of God upon him and his congregation. There is another fact in regard to Mrs. Moulton to which I desire also to call your attention—one of the improbabilities in this case—and that is, she says she urged upon him to go down to his church and confess, and his church would forgive him and stand by him, and Frank would stand by him, and she would be his friend also, and in the same breath she tells you that she used to say to Henry Ward Beecher: "How can I receive communion at your hands? Knowing of your guilt, I cannot. But you go down and tell those 3,000 men and women of Plymouth Church that you are covered all over with the leprosies of adultery and falsehood, and they will forgive you and they will stand by you, and they will receive the communion at your hands, and I and Frank will be your friends."

THE PARTIES WERE NOT TALKING ABOUT ADULTERY.

Again, gentlemen, I have shown you that in the correspondence of the 7th of February, 1871, Mr. Beecher commended to Mr. Tilton his wife, and expressed the hope that he would love her with even more than the old love. Is it probable, I repeat to you, that a man who had seduced another man's wife would write a letter to the dearest friend of that man and express such a monstrous wish as that—that the fact that he had debauched the woman should be a reason why the husband should love her even better than before? All this shows you, gentlemen, that these parties were not talking about adultery, but they were talking about this complicated family transaction—this supposed alienation of Mrs. Tilton's affections, this leaving her husband and threatening to separate from him—this business difficulty, which had become so complicated that it could hardly be unraveled. Again, we say that it is improbable that a guilty man should demand investigation when it was resisted by his accusers. And yet we have the word of Mrs. Moulton, given in evidence here, that her husband was outraged and offended at Mr. Beecher because he had demanded an investigation. And you see how boldly even this woman makes this man meet this charge. He tells her they cannot convict him; he tells her "They may do their worst; I am going to be free." Is it probable that if he had been guilty he would have been the man to insist upon investigation while his accusers were struggling to prevent it? It is improbable that a husband, having reason in good faith to believe his wife guilty, should continue without interruption to cohabit with her. This, it is conceded, they did for a long time—not for six months, but for two years. It is improbable that the wife should put in writing, or that the husband should consent to her doing so, a confession, a charge against the paramour, and that the husband should use it for the purpose of aiding him in escaping from another difficulty; and yet it is conceded that this statement—what they claim was her confession, or her statement, or her accusation, whatever it was called—was obtained from the husband and used touching a business difficulty. [Here Mr. Shearman spoke to Mr. Tracy.] I am reminded that I said that he had lived with his wife two years, gentlemen, when I should have said four years.

INFIRMITIES OF THE PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

It is improbable that the husband communicated his wife's guilt to third persons for the purpose of securing its concealment. It is improbable that he should forgive the paramour, and meet with him socially at the dinner-table and elsewhere, and receive affectionate salutations from him. It is said somewhere, gentlemen, that I in some conversation told Tilton that the world would never forgive him for having taken back his wife. All I have to say about that is, that Mr. Tilton is mistaken. I said to Mr. Tilton in the Summer of 1874, and not in 1872 or 1873, but in the Summer of 1874, when he was about to bring a charge of adultery against Mr. Beecher, I said, "Mr. Tilton, the world never will forgive you for having been the friend of the man you claim to be the seducer of your wife." It was for taking back to his friendship the man and not the woman. It is improbable that a husband should destroy the original charge; and yet they come here saying, gentlemen, confessing, that they have destroyed the original charge on which they accused Henry Ward Beecher on the night of the 30th of December. They do not produce it; they pretend it is destroyed. We say that it is improbable that that most important document of all these should have been destroyed if it ever existed, and if it would do anything but damn their present case if presented. It is improbable that the husband should make successive threats of disclosure and constantly advise the paramour to remain silent. It is improbable that if he believed his wife guilty he should declare her to be pure. It is improbable that he should delay to sue for four years upon what he now alleges to be the true original charge, while confessedly making a false charge against the defendant. These are infirmities of the plaintiff's ev

SAILING IN THE TROPICS.

FROM WINTRY NEW-YORK TO THE TROPICAL ISLES.

A COLD AND ROUGH START—TOUCHING THE GULF STREAM—THE STAY AT NASSAU—SOME OF ITS SIGHTS AND ITS PEOPLE—PORT-AU-PRINCE—A MISERABLE TOWN AND MORE MISERABLE POPULATION—SAILING AMID THE ISLANDS—A REFUGE FOR INVALIDS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CARIBBEAN SEA, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1875.

I cannot find words to express the glory of these latitudes. We are sailing to-day over a sea that is like an inland lake, just dimpled with the wandering airs. The ship glides along with a gentle roll that is like the rocking of a cradle. Flying-fish rise up and skim away under a sky with scarcely a cloud, and yet so cool are we that I have made scarcely a change in my clothing. The direct rays of the sun are very hot, but we have awnings fore and aft, and the sea tempers the heat. Such a night as the one on which we left New-York!—a howling nor'-wester, thermometer away below zero, and the spray freezing on the decks the instant it struck. But it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and having this wind on our quarter, at 8 o'clock the next night we were abreast of the dreaded Hatteras. To the storm had succeeded a light easterly air, and the breath of the Gulf Stream was exactly like that of one of those soft April days which follow the breaking up of a hard Winter. Away across the stream we headed, and all night the screw churned merrily away, taking us moment by moment through the stormy waters toward the balmy airs which so many poor delicate creatures on board longed to inhale. But old Neptune did not mean to let us escape so easily, and for a few hours gave us a taste of his powers of producing ground and lofty tumbling, only suddenly to open his arms and launch us into a Summer sea. Then out came the reefs in the topsails, and away we went skimming fairly toward the promised land.

At last a thick knitting-needle sticks up in the horizon—the Elbow Key light. Larger it grows then fades away again and once more we are alone. Toward night, however, a glimmer on the horizon announces Nassau, and we slowly steam up to the island, throwing rockets and burning blue lights for a pilot. None comes, and the great ship slowly makes another huge circuit while we wonder whether the sea has swept over the island or an earthquake sunk it. But a hail comes over the still waters, and we hear the jerk of the oars of a whale-boat, that comes shooting into the dim wake of the young moon. The pilot puts us soon on our way to the anchorage, and, after the bustle incident to the departure of the shore-going passengers, we are left to the solitude of the quarter-deck and the beauties of a tropical night, under the skies of which our ship lazily rolls, the trucks slowly describing great circles among the glittering, unfamiliar stars, and the silence unbroken except by the low crooning of the old negro in the boat alongside.

We left Nassau at mid-day on Friday, and why its beautiful hotel is not filled with invalids from the North is something I can't understand. Anything more lovely than the view from its wide shady piazzas I never beheld. It seemed vastly comfortable, and the breakfast I made there was good and well served. The silence and tropical surroundings filled one with a sense of peace and rest that was elysium to our nerve-racked northern natures. We steamed away to the north again to clear Eleuthera, and in the afternoon, when the whole ship was as quiet as a Sunday, a speck on the water proved to be a boat with men in it, waving hats and making most frantic gestures. The poor creatures were from a "sponger," out fifteen days, and for the last two without water. Although but about twenty-five miles from land, a day or so more of the calm might have carried death into many waiting families.

The negroes of these islands are my perfect delight. Dan Bryant never dreamed of such darkies when he had a fever. One gentleman we have on board has capsized a coffee-sack, cut a hole in the bottom for his head, one at each corner for his arms, and, with the third of a pair of trowsers fluttering in the wind, he produces such an effect that whenever I encounter him I just shout quite as much, apparently, to his amusement as mine. Twelve of them go with us to the Spanish Main, to do the work in the heat where the white men cannot. Their chanting while at work is exquisite, and this morning there came floating down through my skylight the most wild and plaintive air I ever heard. Lying between dreamland and waking, it seemed like some unearthly music, and every now and then one voice would soar away into a clear falsetto that was perfectly admirable.

Port-au-Prince has completely destroyed all my dreams of the possibility of the black race ever being a self-supporting people. Anything more filthy, squalid, and tumble-down than the town cannot be conceived. Bare-footed soldiers, crumbling fortifications, miserable dwellings, and apparently nothing preventing them from relapsing into barbarism but the Golconda-like riches of the land. Coffee grows like a weed and I am told the export duties of this port alone are $5,000,000 per annum. Of course there are exceptions, and I have met some blacks who would be a credit to any land, but the majority of the people seem scarcely one remove from the brutes they so unmercifully beat. We took on board yesterday some ten passengers bound for Aux Cayes and Jacmel, and one of the poor girls at this moment is not twenty feet from me, a most painful evidence of the effect of sea-sickness. She is of a light yellow color, and together with two or three others is proceeding to Jacmel under the care of a Priest and three Sisters of Charity to join a pension. The priest is of the regular type. Tall, dark, and thin; with his long robe and shovel hat he looks as if he had stepped out of the "Barber of Seville." He is very nice, however, and I aired my little French with him for a quarter of an hour or so, and obtained quite a deal of information. We rode some two or three miles out of Port-au-Prince to Bizoton, passing on our way the laundry of the town, *i. e.*, a rivulet coming down from the mountains wherein were squatted some fifty or sixty women washing and pounding clothes with round stones. All were nearly naked, and one entirely so. They set up a song at our approach, which our driver (a Jamaica negro) said was about us. By the way, his costume was a sight to behold. Somebody's cast off black frock-coat, with a great piece taken out of the back, and again sewed up to make fit; an old battered stove-pipe hat, with a dingy cockade and *one* white glove, which was kept well to the fore.

I went on deck before daylight this morning, and before me shone the glittering Southern cross. Seen in the silence of the night one does not wonder at the old navigators who took it as a symbol of the promised lands beyond. I wish Church could only paint the western end of Hayti, which we rounded a day or two since. Great mountains sweep grandly down to the sea, leaving just a strip of white beach, on which the surf gently breaks. Also a tropical island we passed, not over a mile in circumference, completely shaded by palm-trees, and encircled by the same snowy beach and azure sea. A Winter's cruise through these latitudes is the very poetry of existence, and considering the moderate cost of a thirty days' voyage, ($150,) I wonder the steamers are not crowded, instead of our having the splendid ship almost to ourselves.

WATER SPOUT IN TENNESSEE.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, Feb. 25.

The rain which fell here Tuesday night was comparatively very light. In Decatur, Ala., a big storm prevailed, but resulted in no damage. Trains on the Memphis and Charleston road were temporarily laid up, however, as a safeguard against accidents. There was a water spout on Raccoon Mountain. The clouds seemed suddenly to burst asunder, and to empty out a great flood. In a very brief space of time the whole valley was covered with water, in places to the depth of six and eight feet. The Nashville and Chattanooga road, which is far above the height attained by any ordinary freshet, was quickly submerged for the distance of not less than 1,000 feet, to the depth of twenty-four inches. But the rain still continued to fall in torrents. A small trestle, about fourteen feet in length, was washed out, but the road sustained very little other injury. A train in going through the tunnel ran into a stream of water about a foot and a half in depth. Mr. Sullivan's locomotive came in here yesterday afternoon showing signs of having ploughed through a lot of rubbish washed upon the track. General Superintendent Thomas having been telegraphed of the heavy storm prevailing, ordered all trains to lay by until it should cease, and instructed watchmen to go over and inspect that portion of the road deluged. In consequence of this prudent course the trains, though delayed, met with no accident. A transfer was made between the south and north-bound trains. The train due here at 12:20 P. M., on this account, did not arrive until near 7 P. M. The break was closed at 5 P. M., and trains again moved over the iron rails as usual. Another water spout let loose its floods in the same vicinity last August.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

THE EMINENT PLAYWRIGHT RECEIVED AT THE ACADEMIE FRANCAISE.

The reception of Alexandre Dumas at the Académie to-day, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, on Feb. 10, caused extraordinary excitement. Applications for tickets of admission were more numerous and more eager than on any former occasion. Even high dignitaries, who applied for two tickets, could only obtain one. At 9 o'clock the ticket-holders began to assemble at each of the numerous doors, and they kept their places valiantly in the bitter cold—severe enough to freeze all water not in motion—until the doors opened at 12. Every place in the hall was instantly occupied, but crowds nevertheless remained collected about the doorways, ladies trying vainly their influence on the incorruptible officials. Ladies, as usual, were the majority, in the proportion of at least three to two. The outside of the Palais de l'Institute was guarded by Gardes de Paris on horseback and infantry troops. The entrance of Mme. Dumas, accompanied by her two daughters, caused much interest. All the members of the institute were in ordinary costume. As soon as the audience had taken their seats, Alexandre Dumas appeared between his two *parrains*, Legouvé and Camille Doucet, all three in academical costume, the familiar coat embroidered with green laurel leaves, white waistcoat, and sword. Dumas wore also the Order of the Legion of Honor. The new Academician took his seat between his two sponsors. Although beginning to show signs of baldness, his appearance is still youthful, and contrasted strongly with that of the aged men who were about him. His fine features are strongly marked, and his bold eyes and tall stature always attract attention, even in a crowd. The presidential bench was occupied by M. d'Haussonville, who was deputed to reply to Dumas, the Secretary, M. Patin, and M. Camille Rousset, all three in academical costume. At this moment not another human being could have been introduced into the building. The circular well in front of the academical semi-circular tribune was filled with ladies, including the Duchesse Decazes, Duchesse de Mouchy, and Mme. Ferdinand Duval. Among other conspicuous ladies present were Mme. Rainneville and Mlle. Croizette, the latter in a costume entirely white from bonnet to boots. Among the academicians the Duc d'Aumale was conspicuous by his handsome face and smart, soldier-like demeanor. M. Dumas' voice betrayed some emotion at the opening of his discourse, especially when he declared that his father was entering the academy with him, his inherited name having opened its doors. He read his discourse, holding a *pince-nez*, or double eyeglass. He spoke with a strong, deep, and very distinct voice, pausing slightly at the end of his most effective passages to give greater emphasis to every *mot de la fin*. Every separate sentence told. Never have I heard so much applause within the walls of the academy. Certainly never has so much hearty laughter resounded in those usually somnolent halls. The academician has rightly preserved his own idiosyncrasy and style, especially in those passages justifying the morality of his own writings, and defending Richelieu from the imputation of being jealous of Corneille. His splendid panegyric of Corneille was enthusiastically applauded. During one hour and a quarter Dumas kept the delighted attention of his audience at full strain. Even his modified praise of his predecessor, Lebrun—an already forgotten mediocrity—was interesting, while his peroration was admirable. M. d'Haussonville's reply, in marked contrast to Dumas, was full of sly touches of irony aimed at Dumas. The opening passages excited much amusement, but his panegyric of Lebrun was unnecessary. M. d'Haussonville is stone deaf, and his imperfect delivery became very monotonous and ineffective. Nevertheless, the meeting altogether was the most interesting on record, and probably the most amusing since the foundation of the academy.

In the course of his address, after some words in which M. Dumas pointed out with much effect the influence of woman in the works of the stage, he went on to say: "All the struggles to which our heroes are given up in our works have for their one cause and their one recompense the possession of a *Chimène*. When they obtain that possession they marry and are happy. That is comedy. When they fail to obtain it they despair, and they die. That is tragedy or melodrama. No one can be a real lover, and by consequence a real hero of the stage, unless he have shown himself willing to cast his fortune, his glory, his life, his honor at the feet of the woman whom he would conquer. She for her part can never be a real heroine unless she be ready, like *Chimène*, to pardon everything, even the death of her father, to the lover whom she adores. To our thinking it is woman who rules the world. That fact the historian has not been able to comprehend; the philosopher has not been able to explain—it is the woman who casts a light upon everything. When *Rodrigue* fights, it is for *Chimène*; when *Orestes* murders it is for *Hermione*; when *Arnolphe* tears his hair he tears it for *Agnes*; when *Alceste* goes into exile it is for *Celimène*; when *Figaro* weeps it is for *Luzon*. Thus the stage becomes the temple wherein we glorify woman; there we adore her, we pity her, we excuse her; there she comes for vengeance upon man; there she declares most effectually that in spite of all the laws which men have made, and in virtue of which she is declared to be a slave, she is queen and mistress of her tyrant. The stage affords her a terrestrial apotheosis. Everything comes by her—everything for her * * * So soon as she begins to excite our interest, love becomes the one object of her life. Daughter, lover, wife, mother, she has but one thought, one desire, one glory—to love. Her mind is always ready for the eternal needs of her heart. Thus it comes to pass that she is at the beginning and at the end of literature, and, above all, of the stage; thus that when we have conquered the women we are sure of success. * * * Thus that when M. Lebrun failed to make his heroine sacrifice all to love—as Corneille did—he was wrong. * * * But, gentlemen, we force no one to come and hear our comedies or our dramas. We write them, the directors of the theatres present them when they please, and those come who choose. No one is forced to do so, unhappily. As to the women, we need not ask them to come to the theatre—they come of themselves, and it is well, since no one is occupied by them. For young girls the case is different—we do not invite them. There is no possible agreement between us and those tender souls whose examples are confined to their families and to their religion. We do not wish that these children should learn more than that there are such things as dramatic authors. The innocent *Agnes* who hides *Horace* in her chamber after having seen him on her balcony; the tricky *Rosina* who corresponds with *Lindor* after having seen him from her window; the tender *Juliet* who gives a rendezvous to *Romeo*, the enemy of her family, on the day she meets him for the first time; the ardent *Desdemona*, who abandons the paternal mansion to follow the Moor, *Othello*, are not models for our young daughters, or even scenes which we should desire to present to them. Nevertheless, it would be unfortunate if we had no *Agnes*, *Rosina*, *Juliet*, or *Desdemona*, though there may be parents who insist on taking their daughters to the theatre. In a word, gentlemen, I speak as a dramatist, and I tell you that the stage is not always designed for young girls. Do you know why I express myself so clearly? It is simply because I respect all that is worthy of respect. I respect girls too much to ask them to listen to all that I have to say; I respect my art too much to reduce it within the limits of what young girls may safely hear. * * * We have, then, no other bases for the construction of our work than truth and morality adapted to the forms which the stage demands. As soon as we pass beyond the bounds of truth the public becomes distracted; as soon as we cease to be moral it becomes hostile. We are permitted a certain excess of passion, of character, and of manners, so long as it is understood that justice will be done in the end. There is indeed one weakness which we have a right to ask shall be pardoned, and that is that we should interest our audiences—that we should make them laugh or weep, or do both at once, if possible; but whether we cause the one emotion or the other, it must be because the situation is truthful and natural. * * * To be frank with you to the end—only I must say it very low—we are revolutionaries. The various Governments know the rest; they have established a censure which is continually in operation, and which works for us only. You see, gentlemen, what I should have said to M. Lebrun if I had the opportunity of conversing with him upon this question of the stage, and perhaps if I had been able to convince him he would not have had the annoyance of renouncing theatrical authorship. He has, in a word, set himself against our art, the public, and himself. Nevertheless, he never ceased until the end of his life to interest himself in the drama, and to applaud the success of rivals more fortunate and more persevering than himself.

MAD CATS AND DOGS.

The Mayfield (Ky.) *Democrat* of Feb. 25 says: Mayfield has had the mad dog scare to a considerable extent for the last ten days, and now comes a new sensation in the shape of mad cats—real mad cats that were not content to fight and scratch out each other's eyes, but flew around with glaring eyes and gnashing teeth, seeking what and whom they might devour. After biting one another and all the fowls on the place, they made sad havoc with two negro children living on Mr. Bob Wright's place, near this city, biting them on the leg between the knee and ankle-joint. The children were brought to this city, and surgical operation was performed by cutting out the flesh around the wounds, and then by a plentiful use of caustic, which was thought to be sufficient to prevent any fatal result.

BOYS WILL BE BOYS.

So thought the occupants of a Boston horse car, who listened to the story of a mischievous young lad, who was telling an old gentleman why he liked the new master of one of our schools. The master, he said, was a first-rate fellow, and then he had dismissed the scholars twice lately at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. "Why, what did he do that for?" asked the elderly gentleman. After the youth had had a good laugh, he managed to explain that one of the boys had put a piece of ice under the thermometer, and sent the mercury down to forty, and the master thought the room was not warm enough for the pupils to remain in. And the way the old gentleman laughed and shook told plainly enough that he had once been one of that kind of boys.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1200	Western Union	73¼	300	North-western	39⅛
200	do.......c.	73⅛	800	do	39¼
600	do.......b3.	73⅛	700	do	39⅜
1700	do	73½	1200	do.......c.	39⅜
2000	Lake Shore	72⅞	1000	do	39½
200	do.......s3.	73	1000	do	39⅝
1200	do	73⅛	1200	do	39¾
8..0	do	73	100	do	39⅞
600	do.......s3.	73	400	do	39¾
800	Pacific Mail	34¼	1700	do	39⅝
1400	do	34⅞	300	do	39¾
3600	do	35	300	do	39⅝
1100	do	35⅛	1100	do	39½
200	do	35¼	400	do	39⅜
400	do.......s3.	35¼	200	do	39½
700	do	35⅜	700	do	39⅜
400	do.......s3.	31⅜	300	do	39¼
1100	do	35¼	500	do	39
500	do	35⅛	200	N. Y. C. & Hud	101¼
600	do.......s3.	35¼	100	North-west'n Pf.c.	51¾
2100	do.......b3.	35¼	100	do.......c.	51⅞
3200	do	35⅛	600	do	52
1700	do	35¼	100	do.......b3.	52
100	do.......b3.	35⅜	100	do	51½
2300	do	35⅜	100	do.......s3.	51½
900	do	35½	100	do.......b3.	51½
300	Ohio & Miss	24⅞	100	do.......s3.	51¾
600	do	25⅛	100	St. Paul.......c.	32⅝
1600	Erie Railway	26½	300	do	32¾
400	do	26¾	100	do	32⅞
200	do	26⅝	200	do	33
500	Union Pacific	40⅜	100	do	33⅛
1600	do	40½	1800	do	32⅞
400	do.......c.	40½	400	do	32¾
100	Tol. & Wabash..c.	11¾	100	Pacific R. of Mo.	44⅝
700	do	11¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$7,000 U. S. 5-20 R.'65 12	118⅝	$95,000 U. S. 5s, R.'81 b.c.	114¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81 12	114¾	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	118⅞
		5,000 U. S. 5s, C.,'81	114⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$48,000	Mo. 6s, L.bds.	97	50	U. S. Express.b.c.	58
5,000	N.Y. St. B.L.,R.	107	200	do	57½
1,000	Mo.6s,'75.b.c.	100⅜	100	Tol., W. & W.b.c.	11⅝
6,000	Chi.&N.W.C'sl.	89	100	do	11⅞
1,000	C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold bds.	80⅛	600	do.......b3.	12
			100	do.......c.	11¾
5,000	do	80	100	do.......b3.	11⅞
3,000	do	79¾	200	do	11¾
2,.00	do.......b3.	80	100	L. S. & M. So..b.c.	73
20,000	do.......b.c.	80	300	do.......s3.	73
2,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	95	200	do	73⅛
5,000	C. C.,C.&I. 1st.	107¼	600	do.......c.	73⅛
10,000	D. L.& W.Con.	110¼	200	do	73¼
2,000	C.F. & Min.1st.	83½	900	do	73⅜
50,000	N. Y. C. 1st C.	112⅞	2500	do	73½
10,000	N. Y. C. 1st R.	111	3000	do	73⅝
6,000	Har. 1st 7s, C.	109¾	1100	do	73½
5,000	O.& M.Con.S.F.	99	500	do	73⅝
5,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	97	200	Union Pac.......b. c.	40½
2,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joa. br.	84¾	200	do.......b3.	40⅝
			200	do	40½
10,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal. & Or. or.	84	100	do	40⅝
			200	do.......c.	40⅝
7,000	U. P. S.Fd. x in.	85½	2600	do.......b3.	40¾
10,000	do	85¾	100	do	40¾
12,000	do	85⅞	700	do	40⅞
10,000	Cl.&P. Con.S.F.	104½	2200	do	41
1,000	C.,C. & I.C. 1st.	63¼	1100	do	41⅛
1,000	do	63	100	do.......c.	41⅛
3,000	do	62⅞	2900	do	41¼
2,000	P.,F.W.&C.1st.	108½	500	do.......b3.	41¼
2,000	do.......b. c.	109	500	do.......s3.	41⅛
3,000	P. R. of Mo. 1st.	89¾	300	do	41¼
5,000	Gt. W. 1st,'88.	77	600	do.......b3.	41⅜
5	Fourth Nat. B'k	97	1000	do	41⅛
5	Bank of N. Y.	130	500	do.......b3.	41⅛
70	Del. & H. Canal	114	200	D.,L. & W.b.c.s3.	110¼
150	N. Y. C. & H..b.c.	101¼	400	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	38⅞
25	do	101⅛	1100	do	38¾
50	do	101¼	900	do	38⅝
100	W. U. Tel.b.c.s30.	73¼	400	do	38¾
100	do.......b3.	73½	400	do	38⅞
300	do	73½	600	do.......s3.	38¾
100	do.......s3.	73½	9	do	38½
500	do.......b3.	73⅝	800	do	38⅞
900	do	73⅝	200	do	39
600	do	73¾	300	do	39⅛
1400	do	73⅞	100	do	39
1000	do.......b3.	74	300	do.......s3.	38⅞
800	do	74	200	do.......b3.	39
1500	do	74⅛	200	do	38⅞
2000	do	74	900	do	39
300	do.......b3.	74⅛	300	do	39⅛
700	do.......b3.	74¼	800	do	39¼
800	do	74¼	700	do	39⅜
700	do.......b3.	74⅜	500	do	39½
2100	do	74⅜	100	Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c.	51⅝
500	do	74¼	300	do	51¼
1500	Erie R'way..b.c.	26⅝	400	do	51⅛
400	do	26½	9	do	50¾
100	do.......s5.	26½	300	do.......b3.	51⅛
200	do.......b3.	26½	100	do	51⅜
100	Illinois Cen..b. c.	100½	100	do	51¼
400	Chi. & R. I..b. c.	103	100	do	51⅜
200	do	102⅞	100	do	51½
100	do	103¼	200	do.......b3.	51½
100	do	103⅛	100	do	51¾
200	do	103	350	Chi.,M.& St.P.b.c.	32½
100	do	103⅛	100	do	32¾
2900	Pac. M. S.Co.b.c.	35⅜	700	do	32⅞
1100	do	35¼	500	do.......b3.	33
600	do.......s3.	35⅜	300	do	33⅛
100	do	35⅜	600	do	33¼
2500	do.......b3.	35½	100	do.......s3.	33⅛
500	do	35⅝	400	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	51
1100	do.......b3.	35⅝	200	do	51¼
2000	do	35⅝	100	Pac. R. of Mo.b. c.	44½
1100	do	35¾	100	do	44⅝
300	do.......s3.	35¾	200	do	44¾
2200	do	35⅞	100	Chi. & Alton.b. c.	102½
900	do.......b3.	36	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c.	28½
300	do	36	400	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	25
1100	do	35⅞	600	do	25¼
400	do.......s3.	35⅞	600	do	25⅜
600	do	35¾	200	do.......s3.	25⅜
600	do	35⅝	100	do.......s3.	25¼
1600	do	35¾	200	do.......s3.	25⅜
2300	do	35⅞	100	C., C. & I. C.b. c.	6¼
900	do.......b3.	35⅞	200	do	6⅛
200	do.......s3.	35¾	200	do	6¼
700	do.......c.	35¾	40	Mor. & Essex.b.c.	97½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000	Tol. & W. 2d	51¼	1200	Lake Shore	73⅝
4,000	N. W. Con. C. G. bds.	79¾	100	do.......s3.	73⅝
			200	do	73½
20	N. Y. C. & H.	101	10	do	73⅛
200	Erie Railway.b3.	26⅝	300	do	73½
500	do	26½	300	Rock Island..b3.	103½
2000	Western Union	74⅜	200	St. Paul.......b3.	33¼
100	do.......s3.	74⅜	50	do	33⅛
800	do.......b3.	74½	600	do	33¼
1300	do	74½	200	Union Pacific	41⅛
200	do.......b3.	74½	1000	do	41¼
800	do.......s3.	74⅜	500	do	41¼
100	do	74⅜	400	do.......b3.	41⅜
1000	do	74¼	1800	do	41¼
40	do	74	500	do.......b3.	41⅜
800	do	74¼	100	do.......s3.	41¼
800	Pacific Mail	35⅞	100	do.......b3.	41¼
1600	do	36	400	do	41⅛
300	do.......b3.	36¼	12	Rome & Watert'n.	69
2200	do	36¼	400	North-west'n..s3.	39½
200	do.......b3.	36¼	100	do	39⅝
500	do.......c.	36⅛	200	do	39¾
1000	do.......s3.	36⅛	500	do	39½
1900	do.......b3.	36¼	200	North-west'n Pf	52
1400	do	36¼	700	do	51¾
1000	do	36⅜	300	Ohio & Miss...b3.	25½
2000	do	36⅜	1500	do	25½
800	do	36⅜	100	do	25⅜
1600	do	36¼	100	Tol. & Wabash	11½
200	do.......b3.	36¼	100	do.......b3.	11⅝
300	do.......s3.	36⅛	200	do	11½
800	do	36⅛	100	do	11¾
350	do	36	100	do	11⅜
600	do	36⅛	500	do.......s3.	11⅜
200	do	36¼	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	139
50	Pittsburg	90⅝	20	do	138½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$16,000 United States 5-20 Coup. '62.........b. c. 116¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$12,000	U. Pac. 1st.b3.	94¼	300	Erie Railway.b. c.	26⅝
26,000	do	95	400	do.......b3.	26⅝
6,000	do	95½	100	Erie Rail'y Pf.b. c.	43½
10,000	do	96	100	do.......b3.	42
30,000	do	95½	100	do	42
10,000	do	95⅝	200	L.S. & M.S.b. c.s3.	73½
4,000	do	95½	100	do.......b3.	73⅝
4,000	U. P. 7s, L. Gt.	95¼	1300	do	73½
10,000	U. Pac. S. F.	86¼	100	do	73⅝
25,000	do	86⅜	200	do	73½
3,000	do	86¼	100	Panama.......b. c.	112
1,000	O.& M.Con.S.F.	99	800	Union Pac.......b. c.	41¼
3,000	Mich. S. 2d.	102⅛	100	do.......s3.	41¼
10,000	L S.1st Con.R.	101¼	300	do	41⅜
10,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	97⅛	900	do	41½
2,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	102	2900	do.......b3.	41½
10,000	N.Y. & N.H.6s.	102¾	1400	do	41⅝
100	Con.Co'l of Md.b.c.	42⅛	500	do.......b3.	41¾
700	West'n Union.b.c.	74¼	800	do	41¾
800	do.......s3.	74⅛	500	do	41⅝
800	do	74¼	1200	do	41½
300	do.......s3.	74¼	1900	do.......b3.	41⅝
1400	do.......s3.	74⅛	100	Illinois Cen..b. c.	100½
200	do	74⅛	100	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	103½
100	do.......b3.	74¼	100	do	103⅜
300	do.......b3.	74⅛	600	C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	51¾
500	do	74¼	700	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	39½
400	do.......s3.	74¼	300	do	39⅜
700	do.......b3.	74¼	700	do	39¼
100	P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.s3.	36⅛	300	do	39½
500	do	36⅛	2500	do	39
1000	do	36¼	900	do	39⅛
1000	do	36⅜	500	do	39¼
5000	do	36½	300	do	39⅛
1000	do.......b3.	36½	500	do	39
2600	do	36⅜	300	do	39⅛
1700	do	36¼	400	do.......s3.	39¼
200	do.......b3.	36⅜	400	do	39⅜
900	do	36¼	800	do	39½
1700	do	36⅛	400	C.M.&St.P.b.c.b3.	33¼
300	do.......b3.	36¼	100	do	33½
700	do	36¼	100	do.......s3.	33⅛
200	do	36⅜	400	do	33¼
1000	do	36½	200	do	33⅜
1300	do	36½	100	do	33½
900	do	36¾	500	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	51½
700	do	36⅞	500	Tol., W. & W.b.c.	11½
2000	do	37	500	do.......s3.	11⅝
100	do	37¼	200	do	11½
35	American Ex.	63⅝	200	do	11½
65	do.......b. c.	63⅝	40	Del. L. & W..b. c.	110⅝
100	United States Ex.	57½	300	Chi. B. & Q..b. c.	105½
110	do.......b. c.	57½	100	Chi. & Alton.b. c.	102½
200	Harlem.......b. c.	128½	200	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	25⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	95¼	300	North-western	39⅜
25,000	do	95½	100	do	39½
20,000	N. W. Cen. C. Gold Bonds.	79⅝	600	do	39⅝
			300	do	39¾
25	Del. & Hudson	114	300	do	39⅞
100	At. & Pac. Tel.	23	500	do	40
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅜	600	do	40⅛
300	Erie Railway	26⅝	800	do	40¼
700	do.......b3.	26¾	200	do	40⅛
200	do	26¾	800	do	40⅛
500	Western Union	74⅜	200	do.......s3.	40
600	do.......b3.	74½	200	do	40¼
1300	do	74½	500	do	40⅜
100	do.......b3.	74⅝	200	do.......b3.	40½
200	do	74½	300	do	40½
1000	do	74⅝	500	do	40⅜
700	do	74½	500	do.......s3.	40½
500	do	74⅝	100	do	40¾
500	do.......b3.	74¾	1000	do	40⅝
1300	do	74¾	100	North-west. Pf.	52½
3600	do	34⅞	300	do	52⅝
400	do	74⅝	100	do	52⅜
800	do	74⅞	400	do	52¾
100	do.......b3.	75	200	do	53
600	do	74⅞	100	Ohio & Miss..b3.	25½
300	Pacific Mail	37⅜	500	do	25½
800	do	36¾	100	do	25⅝
1000	do	37⅛	100	Union Pacific..s3.	41⅝
600	do	37¼	500	do	41⅝
400	do.......b3.	37¼	500	do.......b3.	41¾
2100	do	37⅛	1600	do	41¾
100	do.......s3.	37	200	do.......s3.	41¾
2300	do	37⅛	500	do	41⅝
500	do.......b3.	37¼	1000	do	41¾
1100	do	37¼	100	do	41⅞
300	do.......s3.	37¼	300	St. Paul	33⅝
1200	do	37⅜	900	do	33¾
1600	do	37½	500	do.......s3.	33¾
200	do.......s3.	37⅜	300	do	33⅞
1800	do	37⅜	500	do	34
2400	do	37½	100	do.......s3.	34⅛
200	do.......b3.	37⅝	100	St. Paul Pref.	52¼
700	do	37⅝	100	do	52½
300	Pacific Mail...s3.	37½	100	Tol. & Wab...s60.	11½
2200	do	37½	100	do.......s30.	11½
100	do.......b3.	37⅝	500	do	11⅝
400	do	37½	400	do	11⅞
500	do	37⅝	1000	do.......b3.	12
1600	do.......b3.	37⅝	1600	do	12
300	Lake Shore	73⅝	200	do	12⅛
2400	do.......b3.	73¾	200	Del., Lack. & Wn.	110½
300	Rock Island	103½	100	do	110¾

MONDAY, March 1—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was decidedly buoyant. The market opened strong, and prices rapidly advanced, the improvement being generally maintained to the close. Pacific Mail led the market in point of activity, the transactions amounting to over 109,000 shares—over one-third of the entire day's business. The stock opened at 34¾, and rapidly advanced to 35, to 36, to 37, and, under a pressure to buy, closed at 37⅝. Western Union was also particularly strong, and sold at 73⅝@74@74½@75, closing firm. Union Pacific advanced from 40⅜ to 41⅞, closing at the latter price. The Granger stocks were weak early in the day, but afterward, in sympathy with the general market, more than recovered the decline. The fluctuations in the remainder of the list were unimportant.

The money market presented no change, and rates remain at 2½@3 ₱ cent. on call, and 4@6 ₱ cent. for prime mercantile paper.

The foreign advices reported a gain in bullion by the Bank of England of £5,000, and a dull and steady market for securities at London, consols closing at 93⅛ for money and 93⅛@93¼ for the account, and American securities at 107¾ for 1865s, old, and 1867s, and 103 for 10-40s and new 5s. The sterling exchange market was quiet, and actual business was on the basis of $4 82@$4 82½ for long and $4 86@$4 86½ for demand sterling, the nominal asking rates having been unchanged. Gold was firmer, advancing from 114¾ to 114⅞. The opening and closing transactions were at the former figure. The firmer tone was assigned to the absence of any Treasury sales of gold during this month. On gold loans the rates were 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying and flat for immediate delivery. The public debt shows a decrease for the month of February of $6,680,000. Secretary Bristow to-day issued a call for $5,000,000 5-20s of 1862 for redemption, interest on which will cease June 1.

Goverment bonds were dull, but firm, in sympathy with gold. In railroad mortgages there was a very active business, particularly in the Union Pacific issues, which advanced ½ to 2 ₱ cent. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds declined to 79¾. State bonds were quiet and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,220,871 10
Gold payments	394,226 08
Gold balance	49,160,724 38
Currency receipts	861,866 49
Currency payments	1,504,642 86
Currency balance	48,598,058 02
Customs	535,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 1.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	116¾	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	119½	119¾
American Gold	114½	114¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 82½	$4 82@$4 82½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¼	101⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	103¼	103½
Pacific Mail	34¼	37½
St. Paul Common	32¾	34⅛
St. Paul Preferred	51½	51½
Western Union	73⅜	74⅞
Union Pacific	40¼	41⅞
Lake Shore	73	73¾
Toledo and Wabash	11⅝	12⅛
North-western Common	39⅜	40⅜
North-western Preferred	51⅞	53
Delaware and Lackawanna	110¼	110¾
New-Jersey Central	108⅞	108⅞
Panama	112⅜	112⅜
Erie	26½	26¾
Ohio and Mississippi	25	25⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	6¼	6⅛
Harlem	129	128½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅜	101¼	450
Harlem	128½	128½	200
Erie	26¾	26½	6,400
Erie Preferred	43½	42	200
Lake Shore	73¾	72⅞	21,000
Wabash	12⅛	11⅜	8,100
North-western	40¾	38⅝	38,800
North-western Preferred	53	51⅛	5,400
Rock Island	103½	102⅞	1,700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34⅛	32½	9,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	51½	51	1,400
Del., Lack. and Western	110¾	110¼	550
Illinois Central	100½	100½	200
Union Pacific	41⅞	40⅜	37,400
C., C. and Indiana Central	6¼	6⅛	400
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	28½	28½	100
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅝	24⅞	4,900
Panama	112	112	100
Western Union	75	73½	41,800
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	23	23	100
Pacific Mail	37⅝	34¾	109,100
Missouri Pacific	44¾	44⅝	400
Chicago, Burlington & Q.	105½	105½	300
Consolidated Coal	42⅛	42⅛	100
United States Express	58	57½	310
Chicago and Alton	102½	102½	100
Total sales			288,910

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	118⅞	119⅛	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	118⅝	118⅞
6s, 1881, r.	118⅞	119	5-20s, 1867, r.	118⅞	119¼
6s, 1881, c.	119¾	120	5-20s, 1867, c.	119⅝	119⅞
5-20s, 1862, r.	116¾	117⅛	5-20s, 1868, r.	119	119½
5-20s, 1862, c.	116¾	117⅛	5-20s, 1868, c.	119⅝	120
5-20s, 1864, r.	117⅛	117¾	10-40s, r.	113¾	114
5-20s, 1864, c.	117½	117¾	10-40s, c.	113⅞	114¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	118½	119	5s, 1881, r.	114⅝	115
5-20s, 1865, c.	119¾	120	5s, 1881, c.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, '65, n. r.	118⅜	118⅝			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $462,000 for interest and $3,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank was:

Gold cleared	$37,115,000
Gold balances	1,530,516
Currency balances	1,768,539

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$80,064,117
Currency balances	4,023,791
Gold exchanges	13,226,691
Gold balances	1,958,384

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Connecticut 6s	104	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	114
Ga. 7s, Gold bds.	82½	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	114
Indiana 5s	100	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	110
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	110
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	101	N. C. 6s, F'g Act '66.	19
Illinois War Loan	101	N. C. Spec. tax, cl. 1.	3
Kentucky 6s	101	N. C. Spec. tax, cl. 2.	3½
Louisiana 6s	30	N. C. Spec. tax, cl. 3.	3½
Louisiana new bds.	28	Ohio 6s, '75	100
La. 6s, new Fl't. dbt.	28	Ohio 6s, '81	106
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	27	Ohio 6s, '86	106½
La. 6s, Levee bds.	28	Rhode Island 6s	105
La. 8s, Levee bds.	27	South Carolina 6s	31½
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75.	28	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	30½
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100¼	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	30½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100¼	S. C. Fund. Act '66.	30½
F'g bds, due in '94–5.	95	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J.	30
L'g bds.due'81to'91in.	97	S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O.	30
Asy. or Univ., due '92.	94	Tennessee 6s, old	65
Han. & St.Jo., due '75.	100	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.	47
Han. & St.Jo., due '76.	99½	Tenn. 6s, new	65
Han. & St.Jo., due '86.	95	Tenn 6s, new, ex c.	47
Han. & St.Jo., due '87.	95½	Tenn. 6s, new series.	47
N. Y. Reg. B. L.	107	Texas 10s of 1876	97¾
N. Y. Coup. B. L.	107	Virginia 6s, old	31
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75.	110	Va. 6s, new, '66	31
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77.	110	Va. 6s, new, '67	31
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78.	110	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	52½
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	114	Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser.	33
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	114	Va. 6s, deferred bds.	9¾

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Albany & Sus. 1st b.	107½	Buffalo & Erie n. bs.	102
Albany & Sus. 3d b.	101	Buff. & State Line 7s.	102
Boston, H. & E. 1st.	22⅝	Lake Shore Div. bs.	100½
B. C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	45	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	100¾
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	41	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	100¾
Chic. & Alton, S. F.	101	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	92
Chic. & Alton, 1st.	109	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.	100½
Chic. & Alton, Inc.	103¼	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, s. F.	113
Joliet & Chic. 1st.	108	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	102¼
La. & Mo. 1st gu.	90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.	99⅝
St.L.,Jack. & C., 1st.	100	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.	99
C., B. & Q., 8 p. c. 1st.	112¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	95
C., B. & Q., con. 7s.	103	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	95
Chic., R. Is. & Pac.	106½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.	100¾
Cen. R. of N.-J., 1st, n.	109¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	112½
Cen. R. of N.-J., 1st, c.	104¾	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	113¼
Cen. R. of N.-J., con. c.	107¼	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85.	107½
Am. Dock & Im. bs.	101	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, 1875.	102
M.&S.P., 1st 7 3-10 P.D	85	Harlem 1st, 7s, Coup.	109½
M. & St.P., 1st C.&M.	79	North Missouri 1st.	85
M. & St. P., 2d	78	Ohio. & Miss. C. S. F.	99½
C. & N.W. Con. bds.	83½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	98
C. & N. W. 1st.	97½	Cen. Pac. gold bds.	97
C. & N.W.C.G. bds.	79¾	Cen. Pac., S. J. Bch.	84¾
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	104¾	Cen. Pac., C. & O. 1st.	83¾
Gal. & Chic. 2d.	102½	Cen. Pac. S. A. bds.	103
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	95	West. Pacific bonds.	87
Win. & St. Pet. 1st.	81	Un. Pacific 1st bds.	93⅞
C.,C.C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.	107	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s.	95
Del., L. & W. 1st.	103	U. P. In. past due, x.	100
Del., L. & W. 2d..x	108	U. P. Sink. Fund, x.	85⅞
D., L. & W. 7s. Con.	110	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	89½
Morris & Essex 1st.	111	Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	101⅜
Morris & Essex 2d.	103	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	108¼
Morris & Essex Con.	98½	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	101
M. & E. 7s of 1871.	105	Cleve. & P. C. S. F.	104½
Erie 1st, Ex.	105½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.	101
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879.	100⅜	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.	96½
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880.	99½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	62¾
Long Dock Bonds.	101¾	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.	12
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	106	Rome, W. & O. C. 1st.	95
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	x81	Alton & T. H. 1st.	104¾
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1875.	102½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	65
Cedar F. & Min. 1st.	83	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	55
Ind., Blm. & W. 1st.	31	Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	81
Mich. S. 7 p. c. 1st.	102	T. & W. 1st, S. L. D.	59¾
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	106⅜	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	51¼
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	104	Tol. & W. Con. Conv.	33
Cleve.& Tol. new bs.	104	Great West. 1st, '88.	77
Cleve. P. & A. old bs.	101¼	Great West. 2d, '93.	53
Cleve.P. & A. new bs.	101¼	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '93.	53¼
Det. Mon. & Tol. bs.	99		

And the following for City Bank shares:

American Exchange	117½	Market	120
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Mechanics'	140
Chatham	137	Merchants'	120
Chemical	1600	Merchants' Exch'ge	101
City	300	Nassau	108½
Citizens'	125	New-York	128
Continental	90	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge	95
Corn Exchange	125	New-York County	215
First National	200	North America	97
Fourth National	97	Oriental	170
German American	86¾	Pacific	165
Gold Exchange	113	Park	134
Hanover	98	People's	140
Irving	127	State of New-York	114
Manhattan	147	Union	136
Marine	130		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 1.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Sixes, old	102	....
City Sixes, new	104⅞	....
Camden & Amboy Railroad	132¼	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅛	55¼
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	56⅞	57
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼	....
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43⅜	43¾
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	19⅝	19¾
Northern Central Railroad	33	34
Lehigh Navigation	49¾	49⅞
Lehigh Gold loan	100½	....

The coupons due March 1 on the Flint and Pere Marquette first mortgage land grant bonds will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall street.

The Bank of New-York National Bank will pay the coupons due March 1, both gold and currency, from the bonds of the State of Texas.

The proposals for the $2,000,000 loan for the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts, were opened to-day at the offices of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., in this City, and at the office of Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston.

Bids were received for the entire amount at from 90 to 94 and accrued interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds

A limited amount for sale by
KUHN, LOEB & CO. Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Flour in good demand; Superfine Spring, $3 12½; Extra do., $4@$4 50. Wheat active and higher, firm: No. 1 Spring, 90c.@91c.; No. 2 do., 86½c., spot or March; 88c., April; 92⅛c., May; 93⅛c., June; No. 3 do., 82c.@82¼c.; Rejected, 73c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 64½c. spot or March; 65½c., April; 71⅝c. bid, May; 69½c.@70c., June; Rejected, 63⅛c.@63½c.; Ear, 62c.@63c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 53½c., spot; 53⅞c., April; 56⅝c., May. Rye—Demand light, holders firm; No. 2, 98c.@99c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 12. Seeds—Timothy weak at $2 30@$2 60; Clover, $6 25@$6 30. Dressed Hogs, firmer at $7 70@$8 12½. Pork firm, in fair demand at $18 25, spot; $18 52½@$18 55, April; $18 82½@$18 85, May. Lard in good demand at $13 30, spot, or March; $13 52½@$13 55, April. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky steady at $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 65,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the Board Grain was unchanged. Pork firmer at $18 27½@$18 30, March, $18 57½@$18 60, April. Lard firmer at $13 32½, March.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—Flour quiet; some inquiry for Cuba; sales of Superfine at $4 50; Double Extra, $4 75; Treble Extra, $5@$5 25; Choice, $5 50@$6. Corn firm and scarce at $1 05@$1 10. Oats scarce at 71c.@72c. Bran dull at $1 65@$1 70. Hay dull; sales of prime at $25. Pork dull at $19@$19 50 as to weight. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Hams dull at 13c.@13¼c. Lard dull; tierce packers', 14c.; refined, 14¼c.@15c.; keg, 14¾c.@15c. Sugar firmer and in good demand; sales of inferior at 5c.@5¾c.; common, 6c.@6¾c.; fair to fully fair, 7c.@7¾c.; prime to choice, 8c.@8⅞c. Molasses firm; sales of Centrifugal at 40c.@54c.; fair fermenting, 55c.; reboiled, 53c. Whisky dull; sales of rectified at $1 10@$1 11. Coffee unchanged; sales of fair to prime, 17½c.@18¾c. Corn-meal advancing; sales at $4 25@$4 35. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅛ premium; sterling, $5 53; Gold, $1 14⅞.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Flour steady; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $5@$6; State Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25; high grades, $6 25@$7 75. Wheat held firmly; Red, $1 18@$1 20; Amber, $1 21@$1 25; White, $1 25@$1 30. Rye, 95c. Corn in good demand at full prices; Yellow, 80c.; Mixed Western, 79c. Oats quiet; White, 67c.@68c. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $19@$20; Smoked Hams, 12½c.@13½c.; Pickled do., 11c.; Salted Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c. Petroleum firm; Refined, 14⅝c.@14½c.; Crude, 10⅝c. Whisky, $1 10. Bark nominal; No. 1 Quercitron, $34. Clover-seed scarce; State held at 9½c.@10½c.; Western, 11c.@11¾c. Timothy and Flax-seed unchanged. Butter quiet; New-York State and Bradford County Extras, 35c.@37c.; do. Firsts, 33c.@34c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 24c.@27c. Cheese quiet; New-York Fancy, 15¾c.@16¼c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 32c.@33c.; Western, 31c.@32c.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 91½c.; No. 2, 86⅞c.; April, 88c.; May, 92c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 52½c.; May, 55¾c. Corn nominal, unchanged. Rye firm, scarce; No. 1, $1 01@$1 02. Barley nominal, demoralized; fresh No. 2 Spring, $1 11, cash; $1 10, March; No. 3 do., in store, $1. Provisions stronger, but quiet. Mess Pork, $18 20@$18 25, cash; $18 40@$18 50, April. Prime Mess, $16@$16 25. Extra Prime Pork, $13@$13 25. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10¼c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders firm at 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Middles, 9¼c.@10c., all loose; boxed, ¼c. higher. Prime Lard firm at 13¼c.@13⅜c. for Steam; 13¼c.@13⅞c. for Kettle. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 bls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Flour in good demand for low and medium grades; Superfine Winter, $4 15@$4 20; extra, $4 25@$4 40. Wheat—Demand light, holders firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05½@$1 06; No. 3 do., $1 02½. Corn firmer for track-lots; No. 2 mixed, 64c.@65c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Barley dull; No. 3 Spring, $1 15. Rye dull at $1 03@$1 04. Whisky firm; sales at $1 08, generally held at $1 10. Pork firmer at $18 75. Dry-salted Meats firm. Bacon firm; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard firmer at 13¼c. Live Hogs in good demand and firm for best grades; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 25; Packers, $6 50@$7 25; extra, $7 50. Cattle firm; best grades wanted; good Natives, $5 50@$5 60; fair do., $5 35@$5 50; fair Native Stockers, $4 25@$4 50. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; sales of Red at $1 07@$1 10. Corn dull at 65c.@66c. Oats steady at 59c.@62c. Rye quiet at $1 12. Barley dull. Butter very dull. Clover-seed quiet at 11c.@11½c. Provisions lower and in fair demand, while holders ask full prices. Pork quiet at $19. Lard—Steam rendered, 13½c. bid; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c. spot, 7¼c. buyer May; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. spot, 10¼c. buyer May; Clear Sides, 10½c. Bacon quiet; unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 07. Live Hogs quiet but firm; sales of common at $6 40@$6 80; fair to medium, $7@$7 15; good, $7 15@$7 30.

BUFFALO, March 1.—In store and afloat—Wheat, 794,548 bushels; Corn, 61,312 bushels; Oats, 2,244 bushels; Barley, 72,919 bushels; Malt, 20,157 bushels; Peas, 4,244 bushels; Rye, none. Receipts, all through freight—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Flour dull and unchanged. Grain, no transactions except the sale of three cars of new Corn on the track at 77c. Pork quiet at $19 25. Lard, 14c. Dressed Hogs, $8@$9. Highwines nominal.

TOLEDO, March 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 15½; extra White Michigan, $1 15½; Amber Michigan, $1 07; March, $1 07½; May, $1 13; No. 2 Red, $1 07. Corn firm; in fair demand; High Mixed, 68¼c.; Low Mixed, 67¾c. Oats—Advancing tendency; No. 2, 57¾c.; Michigan, 58c.; White, 60c. Clover-seed, $6@$6 40. Dressed Hogs—Sales at $8 25 for heavy. Receipts—8,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 1.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter, and $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 17. Corn steady at 87c. Barley quiet with more inquiry; no sales reported. Corn-meal, $37 for bolted, and $36 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middling, $30, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn steady at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 62c.@64c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions firm, steady. Pork, $19 50@$20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11½c. and 11¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13¾c. Lard—Prime Steam, 14c.@14¼c.; Tierce, 14¾c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky, $1 07. Bagging quiet but firm at 12½c.@13c.

BOSTON, March 1.—Flour firm; in fair demand; Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; common Extras, $5@$5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota do., $5 25@$6 25; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 25@$6 25; Illinois, $5 50@$7; St. Louis, $5 50@$8; Southern, $5@$8; Fancy Minnesota, $7@$9. Corn quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 87c.@90c. Oats—Mixed and White, 70c.@74c. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $31@$34.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Corn steady; Ear, 58c.@60c.; Shelled, 62c.@63c. Wheat steady at $1@$1 15. Oats steady at 56c.@59c., in elevator. Rye steady at $1 07. Barley steady at $1 20@$1 25. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard, 13½c.@14¼c.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—Wheat still neglected. Rye quiet at 85c. in street. Corn firm; sales of one car No. 2 High Mixed Western at 88c., and one car Round Yellow at 85c. Barley unchanged. Oats very strong at 64c.@68c. for the range.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—Flour unsettled. Corn lower and in fair demand at 83½c.@84c. Oats dull and declining; sales at 70c. Lard dull, unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet, unchanged. Markets unsettled by the reopening of navigation.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—Wheat steady, unchanged. Corn steady, unchanged. Oats firm, unchanged. Petroleum steady; Standard White, in car-lots, 11½c.; Legal Test, 12½c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

No. 226—Knowles vs. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.—Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
14—Jones vs. Jones.	32—Montgomery vs. Market Fire Ins. Co.
16—Bond vs. Smith et al.	33—Devlin et al. vs. Devlin.
17—Continental National Bank vs. Adams et al.	35—Phelan vs. Collender.
18—Butler et al. vs. Wehle.	36—Bond vs. Smith et al.
21—Bergh et al. vs. Busteed et al.	37—Campbell, Adm'x, &c., Hoge, impleaded.
22—Van Ranst vs. N. Y. College Veterinary Surgeons.	44—Christopher and Tenth Street R. R. Co. vs. Central Cross-town R. R. Company.
26—Vail et al., Ex'rs., vs. Lane.	60—Weyman vs. The People, &c.
27—Seiberg, Ex'x, vs. Punier.	61—Bough vs. The People, &c.
29—Continental National Bank vs. Adams et al.	62—Burke vs. The People, &c.
31—Matter, &c., of N. J. Bridge Company, &c.	63—Schwab vs. The People, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
272—Chris. and Tenth St. R. R. Co. vs. C. Cross-town R. R. Co.	167—Livingston vs. White.
174—Riggs et al. vs. Purssell et al.	149—Sink, Administrator, vs. Sink.
99—Harte vs. DeWitte.	156—Miller vs. Burchell, et al.
199—Simpson vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co. et al.	216—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Birdsall.
206—De Wolf vs. Owen.	217—Bache vs. Wriensh et al.
210—Nicholas vs. McNamee et al.	218—Nagle et al. vs. McGinnis, &c.
211—Culkin vs. Kuhne et al.	219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.
212—Odivine vs. Hurcombe.	220—Moore et al. vs. Seabury et al.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.	221—Polhaus vs. Polhaus, &c.
65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al., impleaded, &c.	222—Browning et al. vs. James et al.
182—Delaney vs. Maloney.	223—Cornell et al. vs. Bernhard et al.
166—Sharkey vs. Tourilhon	
171—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.	
61—Wilkin, Executor, vs. Cram.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART II.

By Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	1258—Funkhausen vs. Herbert.
1166—Francis vs. Murphy.	1260—Hadden et al. vs. Coleman.
1238—Henderson vs. Burrows.	1262—Graham vs. Vanderweyde.
272—Lewis et al. vs. Ross, President, &c.	1264—Surionfeld et al. vs. Berkel et al.
1298—Whittemore vs. The Mayor, &c.	1270—Batjer et al. vs. Methfessel et al.
672—Kelly, Adm'r &c., vs. N. Y. R. R. & T. Co.	1272—Burkhalter et al. vs. Ullman.
1232—Moses vs. Felt et al.	1274—Rood vs. Lambert.
1246—Van Cleff vs. Paulding.	1274½—Jones vs. Livingston.
1248—Cleary vs. Cole et al.	1276—Donnelly vs. Frost et al.
1250—Cooley et al. vs. Smith et al.	1278—Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Marsh et al., impleaded, &c.
1252—Beekman, Rec'r, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	1282—Dun et al. vs. Murphy.
1254—Kelly et al. vs. Bernheimer et al.	1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1256—Dimock vs. Richardson.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.	1307—Thorp vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
847—Ward vs. Rosenwald et al.	2241½—Reed vs. The Mayor, &c.
2329—Masterson vs. The Mayor, &c.	1059—Wilkerson vs. Gill.
917—Faris, Survivor, vs. Fargo, Pres't, &c.	1009—McCloskey vs. France.
1187—Gorge vs. Palmer.	1011—Buchanan Farm Oil Co. vs. Woodman et al.
839—Peyser vs. The Mayor, &c.	1015—Burke et al. vs. McCollough et al.
1830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.	1017—Anthony vs. Frotseth, impleaded, &c.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.	1019—Southwick vs. The First National Bank of Memphis, Tenn.
775—Dummer vs. King.	
55—Hall vs. Wood, et al.	1023—Oestrick et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
877—Averill vs. De Mott.	
1663—Davis et al. vs. Kavanagh et al.	1025—Jackson vs. N. Y. & O. M. R. R. Co.
1829—Richards vs. Rossell et al.	1027—Louisiana Nat. Bank vs. Schuchard et al.
1005—Cohen vs. The Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick and Speir, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
3—Pollock vs. Brennan.	9—Trustees Columbia College, N. Y., vs. Lynch et al.
4—Morgan vs. Holloday.	
5—Consinery et al. Pearsall et al.	11—Smith vs. Frost.
6—Johnson vs. William, Executor.	12—Horner et al. vs. Aborn.
7—Griffith vs. Burke.	13—McQuade vs. Irwin.
8—Goodman vs. Martinett.	14—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
	15—Doyle et al. vs. Lord et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
801—Barbour vs. Thompson.	489—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.
1225—Davis, Administratrix, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.	825—Baldwin vs. White.
	887—Simon vs. Lissner et al.
925—Bird vs. Austin et al.	861—Benedict et al. vs. Gilman.
901—Hancks vs. Stevenson, Jr.	713—Solomon vs. Taskey et al.
919—Loersch, Administrator, vs. Griffith et al.	873—Chambovet vs. Cagney.
933—Laudon vs. Bamburger.	559—Prouty vs. Payne.
889—Little vs. Vail.	833—Weidenfeld vs. Lynch.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
962—Alexander vs. Oddie.	908—Madden vs. Sharp et al.
1022—Duffy vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	984—Kilpatrick et al. vs. Risley.
1024—Harlem Bank vs. Oliver.	1052—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.
1030—Brague vs. Lord et al., Executors, &c.	1070—Gilbert vs. Sherman et al.
1042—Thieson vs. Dayton.	1884—Kelly vs. West et al.
1080—Sturges vs. Wallace.	968—Tribune Association vs. Smith.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	922—McCaldin vs. Risley.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2009—Lowenstein vs. Connor.	2376—Deering vs. The Mayor.
494—Wilson vs. Olmstead.	2378—Fleming vs. The Mayor.
844—Berghaus vs. Lewis.	
1656—Hogen vs. The Mayor	2432—Connolly vs. The Mayor.
1959—Keenan vs. The Mayor.	2359—Rosenthal vs. The Mayor.
2320½—Berrigan vs. The Mayor.	2315—Dooly vs. The Mayor.
2409—Higgins vs. The Mayor.	2316—Maloney vs. The Mayor.
2228—Wood vs. The Mayor.	2292—Byrne vs. The Mayor.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
29—Kramer vs. Zwickert.	125—Cantrell vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
88—Koepp vs. Loehrubach et al.	126—Same vs. Same.
104—Chrisfield et al. vs. Rudolphy.	127—Same vs. Same.
108—Morange vs. Levy.	128—Gurntner vs. Glaser.
109—Morange vs. Cassaigue.	129—(2 cases) Mathot vs. Losere.
111—Dorsel vs. Thacker.	131—Teddy et al. vs. Thain.
113—Remington S. M. Co. vs. Dodger.	132—Platz vs. Klein.
115—Smith vs. Simmes.	133—Simpson vs. Brennan et al.
120—Smith vs. Reed.	134—Kilian vs. Golding.
124—Clark et al. vs. Wheeler, Jr.	136—Wood vs. Salter.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
961—Schultz vs. De Mackeswicz.	4172—McEteere vs. Little.
990—Boyd vs. Seger.	1638—Amsinck et al. vs. Hazedorn et al.
1490—Brady vs. Brady.	2991—Branigan vs. Hyslop et al.
2750—Damseaux vs. Clark.	
3163—Nickloy vs. Hazlett et al.	3132—Woodruff et al. vs. Webber.
1356—Treadwell vs. Hoffman.	1652—Seavey vs. Guion.
1536—Dolan vs. Reilly.	1656—Briggs vs. Meyers.
1299—McNiff vs. Cronin.	1657—Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1492—Higgins et al. vs. Robinson.	1608—Le Claire vs. Dawson.
1211—Du Bois vs. Hull et al.	1480—Romaine vs. Sniffer.
2846—Davis vs. Harrison et al.	1586—Muchnock vs. Magill.
1600—Collins vs. Murphy.	1182—George et al. vs. Banks.
1605—Neville vs. Hand.	
1606—Neville vs. Kearney.	1633—Keogh vs. Levenson et al.
1607—Neville vs. Minstrel.	
1505—Roth vs. Ropers et al.	1636—McSwegan vs. Martin et al.
1506—Same vs. Same.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3047—The Steamer Coal Co. vs. Craighead.	2110—Worth vs. Rivenburg.
2531—Lee vs. Manner.	2594—Perry et al. vs. Murray.
648—Macgregor vs. Dolan.	
2998—Sterling vs. Trenor.	2726—Stewart et al. vs. Close.
3175—Alexander vs. Cooperman.	2903—Sode vs. Koenigsberg.
3248—Horwitz vs. Leahy.	3041—Alart et al. vs. Spaulding et al.
5277—Morris vs. Stanton et al.	
297—Stanbury vs. Carey.	3087—Levy et al. vs. Herdtner.
1280—Stern vs. Klous et al	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Charles Thompson, rape.	Herman Richardt, grand larceny.
William Martin, burglary.	Thomas Hamilton, grand larceny.
Thomas McGuire and Thomas Broderick, burglary.	Henry J. Helms, forgery.
William McManus, felonious assault and battery.	Hester J. Haskins, abduction.
John Morrissey, Dennis Morrissey, John Burns, and James Falkner, felonious assault and battery.	Henry Snellback, obscene literature.
	Henry Daniels, petit larceny (five cases).

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

PUTTING HIS FOOT IN IT.

Patrick McGahey vs. Henry A. Philp et al.—In the year 1871 the plaintiff was employed in the paper mill of defendants at Locust Valley, Long Island. While so engaged plaintiff stepped into a hole in the floor, which had been constructed for the reception of waste paper, and his foot being caught by a portion of the machinery, was so bruised that he was under medical treatment for fourteen months. For this injury plaintiff seeks to recover $25,000 damages from the defendants. The defense is that plaintiff was guilty of negligence in putting his foot in the hole; while on the part of the plaintiff it is claimed that the defendants were guilty of negligence in not so protecting the hole as to make it impossible for any of their absent-minded workmen to step into it. The case is still on trial.

Ex-Judge Jones, for plaintiff; A. R. Dyett, for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Chief Justice Monell and a Jury.

AN ELEVATOR FOR GOODS, BUT NOT FOR MEN.

Elizabeth Halliday vs. William Watson et al.—Plaintiff's husband was employed as a porter by Messrs. Loder & Lockwood, the owner of the premises occupied by the latter being Mr. Watson, one of the defendants in this case. While engaged in lowering some cases of goods the husband of the plaintiff got on the elevator for the purpose of descending from an upper to a lower floor, and, while in the act of descending, the rope of the elevator broke and he fell to the floor below and was killed. The defense was that the deceased had knowledge of the defective condition of the rope, and that in any event he had no business to descend on the elevator, but should have got down by way of the stairs.

The complaint was dismissed on the ground of the contributive negligence of the deceased.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Loew.

A CAR-DRIVER'S NEGLIGENCE.

William Fallen, Jr., vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.—Plaintiff, a boy of five years, ran out of his father's house and was run over by one of defendant's cars. It was claimed on the part of defendant, on the trial of the cause, that the boy had been guilty of contributive negligence, while on the part of plaintiff it was contended that the negligence which caused the accident to the boy was on the part of the driver of the car. A verdict was rendered in favor of defendant, and the General Term of the court has given a decision sustaining the judgment.

A MECHANIC'S LIEN ON A BLOWN-DOWN HOUSE.

Muchitt vs. Ruck.—Plaintiff filed a lien on a house of defendant, but it appeared on the trial that, without the knowledge of plaintiff, the house had been blown down before his lien had been placed on file. The court, on appeal, now holds that a lien could not attach to a house which had been blown down, and which had, therefore, no legal or actual existence at the time of the filing of the lien.

LIABILITY OF A MARRIED WOMAN'S SEPARATE ESTATE.

Rose Conlin vs. Mary A. Cantrell.—Defendant, a married woman, incurred with plaintiff a debt of $91 50 for services as a seamstress, which remaining unpaid, a suit was brought for its recovery. Defendant set up the plea that the debt being for necessaries, her husband, and not she, was liable. The court holds that, the defendant having a separate estate, the debt involved in the suit was properly chargeable thereto.

LIABILITY FOR THE DOINGS OF A VICIOUS HORSE.

George S. Hastings vs. Edward F. Youngs.—Both plaintiff's and defendant's carriages had been stopped in close proximity in a side street by reason of the stages having been compelled to give the right of way on Broadway to a procession. The music accompanying the procession made one of defendant's horses restive, and he kicked a hole through plaintiff's carriage. In the court below a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff. This judgment has now been reversed, the court holding that it was not sufficient for plaintiff to show that the horse of defendant had done the kicking complained of, without showing further that the horse had a known vice of that character, against which defendant was bound to guard.

LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES.

The Huguenot National Bank of New-Paltz vs. A. S. Studwell et al.—Defendants were Trustees of a corporation organized under what is known as the General Manufacturing act, and as such Trustees were sued for a debt due to the plaintiff by the association. By the act named the Trustees could only relieve themselves from personal liability by filing their report within twenty days after the 1st of January. This they had not done, and the court now holds them to a personal liability.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Muller vs. Muller; Grundy vs. Baldwin; memorandums for counsel.

Half vs. Cruger; I think that the examination should proceed.

Hogan vs. Oakley; upon payment of $10 costs of motion the plaintiff may set cause down for trial on first Monday of April Term, and serve notice of trial for that term.

In the matter of Heins; in this case the proofs on the part of the City have been handed in, but the papers originally presented, and which were returned for the want of such proofs, have not been submitted.

In the matter of Ferris; there is no proof before me that notice of this application has been given to the parties interested.

Hirsh vs. Hirsh; in this case I think there should be more specific proof of the previous marriage of the defendant.

Graham vs. Currie; motion to strike out parts of answer denied, with $10 costs.

Lewis vs. Ross; motion to file a supplemental answer denied, with costs of motion.

Hyman vs. Brinn; upon payment of $10 costs of motion and the defendant's costs before notice of trial this case may be set down for trial on the third Monday of March, otherwise the notice to dismiss is granted, with $10 costs.

By Judge Donohue.

Kamp vs. Burgraff; memorandum.

Wiswell vs. Ireland; Alton vs. Ledraid; granted.

Hart vs. Boucicault; denied.

Wheldon vs. Kridel; motion granted, costs to abide the event.

In the matter of the application of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for appointment of Commissioners of appraisal of land of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company; application granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Simpson vs. Dillon et al.; memorandum for counsel.

Getty et al. vs. Devlin et al.; Holloway vs. Stevens; see opinions.

Chetwood vs. Chetwood: motion granted by default.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Monell, C. J., and Freedman, J.

Goldberg vs. Dougherty; order overruling the demurrer affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Monell, C. J.

McMicken et al. vs. Lawrence; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Freedman, J.

Hoffman vs. Treadwell; order sustaining demurrer affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Monell, C. J.

Roderigas, Administratrix, &c., vs. The East River Savings Institution; Same vs. Same; judgments affirmed.

The American Corrugated Iron Company vs. Eisner et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Monell, C. J.

Richards et al. vs. Woodruff et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Freedman, J.

By Monell, C. J., and Van Vorst, J.

Rae vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Monell, C. J.

By Freedman, Curtis, and Speir, JJ.

Hale vs. The Omaha National Bank; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Speir, J.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—OPINIONS.

By Daly, C. J., and Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Seaman vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Loew, J.

Haden et al. vs. Buddensick; judgment affirmed, with costs. Loew, J.

Coulin vs. Cantrell; judgment affirmed, with costs. Loew J.

Thompson vs. Lumley, et al.; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Loew, J.

Grosz vs. Daly; order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Loew, J., and Daly, C. J.

Schucraft vs. Ruck et al.; judgment reversed, and judgment absolute for defendant. Daly, C. J.

Fallon, by Guardian, &c., vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; judgment affirmed, with costs. Daly, C. J.

Astor vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment affirmed, with costs. Daly, C. J.

The Andes Insurance Company vs. Loehr; reargument granted. No opinion.

The Huguenot National Bank vs. Studwell; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Larremore, J.

Hastings vs. Young; judgment reversed, with costs. Daly, C. J.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Oatley vs. Fettretch; see memorandum with Clerk.

Kenney vs. The Seaman's Bank, &c.; judgment for plaintiff; see papers.

Taylor vs. Goodridge; judgment for defendant; see papers with Clerk of Part I.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Cashman vs. Martinson; case settled.

Freedman vs. Stuart; order signed.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, March 1.—Cotton strong and higher; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Net Receipts, 1,209 bales; Gross Receipts, 1,263 bales; Exports to Great Britain, 2,796 bales; coastwise, 1,635 bales; sales, 1,701 bales; stock, 65,918 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 2,994 bales; gross, 3,276 bales; exports to the Continent, 5,314 bales; coastwise, 1,726 bales; sales, 776 bales; stock, 97,577 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 6,610 bales; gross, 7,409 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,679 bales; to France, 2,448 bales; coastwise, 5,879 bales; sales, 9,500 bales; stock, 289,043 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 1.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15⅜@15½c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 1,411 bales; exports to France, 1,866 bales; coastwise, 1,235 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 43,945 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 1—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 93⅛@93¼, for the new account. United States Bonds: New 5s, 103. Erie Railway Shares, 24@24¼.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 24. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 60c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 70c.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 7 15-16d.; also, sales of the same at 8d.; do., deliverable April and May, at 8 1-16d.; do., do., deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8¼d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales, 20,000 bales, including 6,000 sales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of American to-day were 12,900 bales. Provisions—Bacon, 47s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8 3-16d.; also sales of the same at 8⅛d.; do., nothing below good Ordinary, deliverable April and May, at 8d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 33s. 3d.@33s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Produce—Petroleum, 10d.@11d. ₱ gallon for Refined, and 9⅛d. for Spirits.

LONDON, March 1.—Refined Petroleum, 10⅛d.@10⅜d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 25s. ₱ cwt.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetzi, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—SLAVE SONGS by The Jubilee Singers.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—WALKING MATCH between Messrs. E. P. Weston and J. K. Judd.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

In urging the acceptance of the Revenue Bill on the Senate, yesterday, Mr. MORRILL stated that he was satisfied it could not be passed if amended in a single instance. An amendment was, nevertheless, agreed to in regard to the tax on tobacco, and should that action be sustained when the bill is reported back to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole, the bill may be regarded as virtually defeated. Mr. SHERMAN'S position in regard to the bill was a somewhat curious one. He knew it was necessary either to repeal the Sinking Fund act, stop working on public buildings, or levy new taxes, but while refusing to take the last alternative in the only way which is now possible, and while unalterably opposed to sanctioning the first, he failed to show how the adoption of the middle alternative would help the Treasury out of its difficulties. It is surely a somewhat extraordinary proposal "to put it into the power of the President and Secretary of the Treasury to suspend so much of any Appropriation bill as might be advantageous to the public interest." Of course, it must come to something like this, if Congress passes Appropriation bills without providing the money with which to pay them. The Secretary of the Treasury must discriminate somewhere, and he has repeatedly declared his intention of not allowing the sinking fund to suffer. But it is surely a rather humiliating confession for a legislative body to be obliged to make to the people, "We could neither cut down expenditures nor increase the revenues, and so we left a deficit of some thirty millions to be made up by the delegation of one of our most important powers to the officers of the Government."

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has aroused the indignation of his Democratic colleagues by voting with the Republicans on the motion to suspend the rules and take up the resolutions submitted by the Louisiana Committee. As it happened, his vote secured the necessary two-thirds majority for considering the resolutions separately—the proposal to take them up together having previously been defeated. The Democrats seem to think that Mr. STEPHENS' vote will turn out to have been the means of depriving them of a stock subject of party agitation, and have accordingly invented all sorts of characteristic theories to explain his perfidious conduct. Mr. STEPHENS can afford to accept the responsibility of party apostasy, should yesterday's vote result, as he seems to think it will, in being the means of restoring peace to Louisiana.

On two points both sections of the Louisiana Committee were substantially agreed: 1. That by the illegal action of the Returning Board certain persons were awarded seats in the State House of Representatives to which they were not entitled, and persons entitled to seats were deprived of them. All seven members of the committee were agreed on this conclusion, and on the accompanying recommendation that the wrong committed should be remedied. 2. That, with a strong presumption of legal election, and the great advantage of actual possession in his favor, Mr. KELLOGG should be recognized as Governor of the State. Five out of the seven members of the committee subscribed to this recommendation. Both resolutions were yesterday voted on in the House, the first being unanimously adopted, and the second being passed by a strict party vote. Whether this fresh indorsement of the Louisiana compromise will be an aid toward carrying it into effect remains to be seen. The House has at least done all that lies within its power to bring about peace on these terms.

A great deal of precious time was wasted in the House yesterday over the everlasting McGarrahan claim. Mr. BUTLER offered an amendment to a pending Appropriation bill, appropriating five thousand dollars to defray the expenses of a suit to recover the Panoche Grande rancho from the New-Idria Mining Company, California. McGARRAHAN'S claim to this property has been declared fraudulent and worthless by all the courts; Congress and the Interior Department have united in refusing him any further consideration. If the property does not belong to McGARRAHAN, who claimed it under a Mexican title, it belongs to the United States, or to the parties claiming it under United States Laws. There is no question about that, yet the amendment of Mr. BUTLER, adopted by the House, authorizes the United States to proceed against alleged trespassers on the domain, and appropriates a fixed sum to pay for that job. The McGarrahan business has been full of surprises and mysteries. This last move is one of the queerest of all. It is impossible to avoid asking why this particular suit is picked out and its expenses guaranteed in advance. Gen. BUTLER says that this is done because the Attorney General of the United States could not or would not bring an action against the persons in possession. If this is true, the Department of Justice is disabled so far as this particular case is concerned.

Mr. GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works, has resigned and Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER has been appointed his successor. The appointment is simply for the unexpired term, which ends on Dec. 29 of this present year. Of Gen. PORTER'S fitness for this position we know nothing. It needs a man of great executive ability and resolute integrity, and for aught that has ever appeared to the contrary, Gen. PORTER may possess both. Sundry Generals who cut no great figure in the field, were understood to be "great engineers," and though Gen. PORTER was convicted of disobeying the orders of his superior officer in the face of the enemy, he may still possess qualities which will make him a good Commissioner of Public Works. His war record will certainly not secure for him here the same kind of popular reception which it did when he went to take a mining appointment in Colorado. He is safe, in this City, against a shower of rotten eggs and brickbats. The rank and file of Tammany Hall will probably be very much disgusted at the appointment, but that is rather a reason why the general public should be satisfied with it. Most people will be disposed to give him a fair trial before either approving or condemning the new Commissioner of Public Works.

The Legislature resumed its sleepy sessions last night. An important bill for the prevention of adulteration in articles of food and drink was introduced by Mr. PRINCE, but most of the legislation asked for was in the nature of "strikes" upon the Treasury of New-York City. For example, there was a bill directing the completion of Riverside Park and avenue—to be paid for by the issue of bonds; another for the opening of five free public lodging-houses in this City—to be paid for by the issue of bonds; and a third relegating the mass of more or less fraudulent armory claims to the disposal of a Board of Audit, who are also to call for the issue of bonds. It will be time enough to comment on these bills when they emerge from committee; meanwhile, they are very instructive examples of the drift of democratic legislation.

THE TWO NEW "RECONSTRUCTION" BILLS.

The Civil Rights bill has been signed by the President. The "Force bill," after passing the House by a vote of 135 to 114, is now before the Senate. We reprint it today, and it ought not to need much persuasion from us to induce our readers to study it. Under the first of these two bills, if any keeper of a restaurant or inn in this City or any other city refuses to take colored men into his house, he must pay the colored man five hundred dollars, or he may be fined five hundred dollars and imprisoned for one year. If A wishes to injure B, both being engaged in this business, he has only to quietly employ five or six negroes to go to B's house and demand a dinner, bedrooms, or some other accommodation. If B complies, he probably loses his white customers. Seven or eight negroes seated every evening in Mr. DELMONICO'S rooms would not tend to attract general custom, although curiosity might at first draw a crowd outside to stare through the windows. That kind of business, however, does not pay the restaurant keeper. But suppose that B refuses the accommodation in question? In that case, A proceeds to inform against him, and B is liable to the penalties above stated. Now, few restaurant keepers could afford to be fined $500 a day, perhaps multiplied six or eight times over, or to run the risk of being sent to prison for from thirty days to twelve months for *each offense committed*. Yet that is what Congress and the President have just made the law—*pace* the Supreme Court.

The part of the bill—section 4—which prescribes a new jury-law for all the States—for that is what it amounts to—has clearly been shown to be unconstitutional by Senator CARPENTER. The bill can never stand the review of the Supreme Court, and the first case which occurs under it will, of course, be taken to that court, and the wisdom of Congress will be subjected to a revision, without which, in these days, it is difficult to imagine what sort of a Republic this might eventually be turned into. The Supreme Court, in such instances as this, is the last hope of all who still attach any value to that somewhat despised instrument, the Constitution of the United States.

The "Force bill" is a measure which seems to be equally desired by the Administration at Washington. All the circumstances of its origin, and the kind of pressure which has been brought to bear upon Republicans to induce them to support it, prove that the President and his immediate advisers are urging it forward in pursuance of a settled policy. It is not to be doubted that they have convinced themselves that this policy—whatever it may be—is demanded by the interests of the country. We regret to be compelled to come to the conclusion that they are pursuing a fatal course—fatal not only to the Republican Party, but to the very Government itself and to all the principles on which it was based, unless it can be turned aside or arrested. There is one clause in the bill which ought never, in a time of peace, to be sanctioned by an American Congress. It puts us back in the art of governing men more than two hundred years—for never since the great Act of *Habeas Corpus* was passed in the reign of CHARLES II., has it been proposed to place in the hands of one man the power of suspending the writ at pleasure over a great portion of a free country. As the thirteenth section of the Force act originally stood, it gave the President this power over the whole Union. As the bill now stands, he is authorized to use it in four States, embracing a population of over three millions of people. The English-speaking race has seen no such measure as this attempted in a time of peace. Whatever party considerations may appear to demand or suggest at the moment, we cannot in honor support this bill, for we believe it to be ruinous to free government in a free country, a scandal to our age, and a startling proof how far and fast we are wandering from the principles of 1787, once so loudly extolled and so fondly cherished.

In the Federal Convention of 1787—if some of our Republican friends will pardon us for going back so far in our history—it was strongly urged that the writ of *habeas corpus* should not be suspended except on the "most urgent occasions," and then only "for a limited time." Mr. RUTLEDGE "was for declaring the *habeas corpus* inviolate," and Mr. WILSON "doubted whether in any case a suspension could be necessary." We quote from *Madison's Debates*—a book which at one time was a good deal read, but which is now conveniently put aside with the old almanacs and other antiquated rubbish. Mr. JEFFERSON, at a later date, declared himself in favor of "the eternal and unremitting force of the *habeas corpus* laws."

The Constitution—for mentioning which we ought to apologize to some of our contemporaries and political friends—makes a very short, but very clear and decided, reference to the subject: "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of *rebellion or invasion*, the public safety may require it." Is there any rebellion or invasion going on now in the United States? Most of us have been living for nearly ten years under the impression that there is not. "Hitherto," wrote Mr. Justice STORY in his *Commentaries*, "no suspension of the writ has ever been authorized by Congress since the establishment of the Constitution." Of course, there are emergencies when the suspension of the writ becomes necessary to the people and the Government. The founders of the Constitution were not unmindful of that, and made the requisite provision for all such contingencies.

There are no such disturbances now going on or threatened in the four Southern States aimed at in the "Force bill" as to warrant the application of this last dread instrument of the civil power. When the writ has been suspended in Ireland, it has always been in cases of real disturbances, and even then has not the measure invariably been condemned in this country? What American journal or public man has ever justified the suspension of *habeas corpus* in Ireland? Has it not always been regarded as a proof that England was behind the United States in the science of government? And yet, here in 1875, the President is to be authorized to deprive three millions of people of this inestimable privilege—this birthright, as we may almost call it, of every man of our race and speech. What a precedent to establish! Can it be supposed that when the party intrigues and passions of to-day are all swallowed up by time, such a measure as this will be regarded with any other feelings than those of shame and sorrow by the people of this country? Other Presidents may come who may demand that a similar power shall be placed in their hands. They may think that it will be useful to them in certain States at election times. As Dr. FRANKLIN—it is the last time we will introduce these out-of-date personages to our Republican friends—said at the origin of the Government, in reference to the President, "The first man put at the helm will be a good one. *Nobody knows what sort may come afterward.* The executive will be always increasing here, as elsewhere, till it ends in a monarchy." A solemn warning indeed, from one of the greatest men—if not *the* greatest—whom this continent has produced. There is no fear of the realization of this danger in our time. But if we are to throw away the fundamental principles of the Government one by one, what sort of a heritage will be left to those who come after us? We may still call what remains a Republic—but it will not be the Republic which the truly great Americans of another age bequeathed to us. It is because we believe the "Force bill" to be destructive of the vital theory of our Government that we have opposed it from the first, against the advice and earnest persuasions of many of our political friends; and the more we examine it and reflect upon it, the more deeply we are convinced that it is a violent, unconstitutional, and most perilous measure, the progress of which in Congress we watch with the deepest regret.

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO THE FORCE BILL.

We desire to lay before our readers, in a condensed form, some expressions of opinion made in Congress by leading Republicans against the "Force bill," which recently passed the House. They represent, we are confident, the views of the great body of intelligent Republicans not only in the North, but in the South, and they will serve to show that the Republican Party, as a whole, cannot be held responsible for this most unjustifiable measure.

Mr. WILLARD, of Michigan, after stating his belief that it was the duty of the Republican Party to do everything in its power to produce a just and permanent peace in the South, made explicit objections to the bill. It "involved interference by the Federal authority in a sphere of legislation hitherto left to the several States;" it was "based upon inferential and not upon clearly expressed sanctions of the Constitution;" "it encouraged further military interference by the General Government, and implied in certain localities the prolonged subjection of the civil to the military power;" and, "finally, the measure was intended for application to only one section of the country, and proposed an interposition of Federal authority in the South which would not find endurance in the North." "The people of his State," Mr. WILLARD declared, "desired no unequal legislation." These views, let us remember, are from a Western Republican, and one who has every claim to attention as a sincere and trusted member of the Republican Party.

Mr. SENER, of Virginia, spoke for the Republicans of what were formerly known as the "Border States"—a class of Republicans, who, as we have frequently pointed out, might be made the advance guard of a powerful white Republican Party in the South. He referred to the grounds on which the Force bill was urged by its advocates: "It is said that there is proscription and intolerance in the South. To some extent that is so. But are you going to punish States and indict a whole people because some are intolerant? Do you suppose legislation can reach them?" Recurring then to the fact that the South is more embittered than when Gen. GRANT first took the Presidency, Mr. SENER added: "I do not say it was due to the acts of the President. I believe he has made a good President. Unfortunately, however, all the officers in the South are not good men. It is said that the Federal Courts are closed in some of the States of the South. If so, it is for want of Judges. There is no Federal Judge in Alabama. There was one there, but he was so corrupt he was forced out of office by resignation to escape impeachment." Mr. SENER recited similar cases in Louisiana and Arkansas. "These things," he argued, "have something to do with the condition of affairs in the South. And because these things are true, they ought to be weighed along with and against the intolerance of disposition manifested in the South."

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, made an earnest protest against the Force bill. He said: "I cannot agree to put any further or greater powers into the hands of any President of the United States. I think the existing laws upon the statute-book are strong enough for the preservation of all the rights guaranteed by the Federal Government—full and strong enough for the fulfillment of all the obligations resting upon that Government." And he added, in a few words which go to the very root of the matter, and which we hope that our readers will notice: "I am asked—

"'Then you acknowledge yourself to be without power to remedy these evils?' To a large extent I do acknowledge it. There are wrongs there that we can never reach in this hall until we have changed the Constitution of the United States. There is a social and educational and moral reconstruction of the South needed that will never come from any legislative halls, State or national; it must be the growth of time, of education, and of Christianity. We cannot perfect that reconstruction through statutes, if we had all the powers of the State Legislature and of Congress combined. We cannot put justice, liberty, and equality into the hearts of a people by statutes alone. And we may as well acknowledge what we all know to be the fact, that this National Government is an imperfect government. 'But,' say you, 'if that be true, then this Government is imperfect.' I say it is; you all acknowledge it. We all know that this Federal Government which we are administering here is an imperfect government. It does not reach into all the relations of life. It does not directly protect all the rights of humanity—it does not profess to."

Mr. HENRY L. PIERCE, of Massachusetts, a Republican of the highest personal character, and of the utmost fidelity to the principles of the party, asked:

"Are we not at the bottom working simply and solely for the continuance of political party supremacy? Are we not aiming, or do not those who advocate this bill aim, if not exclusively, mainly at party success by this instrumentality? Is not that in fact the motive to the introduction of the bill? Sir, gentlemen know it is. We are told, by high authority, that 133 electoral votes of the reconstructed States rightfully belong to the Republican Party, and that if the bill now pending in the House becomes a law, it will secure these votes to that party, and otherwise they will be lost."

Against this Mr. PIERCE protested, and he added that he knew Massachusetts, and knew that the sentiments of the people were the same as his own.

Judge POLAND, of Vermont, made a striking statement touching the section suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*:

"Though I agree quite that the great changes made by the revolution and the abolition of slavery do not yet run smoothly, and there yet remain many of the bitter dregs of slavery working wrong and violence, yet I see no remedy for them by the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. There seems to be great confusion in the minds of many gentlemen as to the effect of a suspension of the writ. It confers no power on the President or any other official to arrest anybody or to try anybody. Its only effect is to prohibit all courts from inquiring into the legality of arrests and imprisonments made under the authority of the Government.

Is there any need of thus prohibiting judicial inquiry into the legality of arrests and imprisonment? The reasons ought to be urgent. It has been suggested that the State courts and Judges hostile to the enforcement of the national laws can by the use of this writ release everybody arrested by Federal officers. But it is now well settled that a State court or Judge has no legal jurisdiction to inquire into the validity of arrests made under Federal law by Federal officers. Federal Judges only can exercise the jurisdiction. Is there so great danger that the courts and Judges of the nation cannot be trusted? I cannot believe there is now or is likely to be any such condition of things as to justify it."

We invite the careful attention of our readers to these arguments. They are made by honest Republicans, and they show how great an injury has been done to the Republican Party by the men acting in its name.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

The political campaign in Connecticut is now fairly under way, and very soon both parties will enter into the heat of the contest. State tickets have been in the field some time, and by the close of the present week the Congressional nominations will be completed.

Both parties seem to be well organized this year, and the Republicans especially are in a much better situation than they have been for the past two years. Their divisions are now happily disposed of, and the party organization will be much improved thereby. The Democrats are suffering considerably from disaffections over Congressional nominations, but are reasonably well united as to their State ticket, and will make a strong effort to succeed.

The State nominees of both parties are personally unobjectionable. The ticket presented by the Republicans is composed of new men in general State politics, who are, however, much better known than were the Democratic candidates when they were first placed before the people two years ago, and are severally well qualified to fill the important offices for which they have been nominated. The two tickets are as follows:

Governor—JAMES L. GREENE, Norwich, Republican; C. R. INGERSOLL, New-Haven, Democrat.

Lieutenant Governor—CHARLES L. ENGLISH, New-Haven, Republican; GEORGE G. SILL, Hartford, Democrat.

Secretary of State—A. H. FENN, Plymouth, Republican; M. H. SANGER, Canterbury, Democrat.

Treasurer—O. B. ARNOLD, Meriden, Republican; W. E. RAYMOND, New-Canaan, Democrat.

Controller—R. B. CRAUFURD, Norwalk, Republican; A. R. GOODRICH, Vernon, Democrat.

JAMES LLOYD GREENE has been Mayor of Norwich for the past eight years, and is very popular in the eastern part of the State. He is a man of wealth, who has all his life been active in business and somewhat active in local politics. He graduated at the Harvard Law School, but never practiced law. The chief objection which the Democrats raise against him is that he fired a salute of one hundred guns over President GRANT'S Message on Louisiana matters at a time when the Republican party was much depressed, and was really cheered by many things in the Message. He is not represented as an extreme man in his political views, though strong in his convictions and possibly somewhat impulsive in their expression. He was the only Mayor in the country, we believe, who ordered a salute of one hundred guns when President LINCOLN issued the proclamation of emancipation.

CHARLES L. ENGLISH is a merchant of New-Haven, and brother of ex-Governor JAMES E. ENGLISH. He presided over the first Convention of the Republican Party in Connecticut in 1856, at which Hon. GIDEON WELLES was one of the Vice Presidents. He has been a member of the State Senate, and, until within a few years, active in politics.

Col. ANDREW H. FENN is a young and rising lawyer at the Litchfield County Bar. He went into the Army during the late war as a private, and came out at the close with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

OWEN B. ARNOLD, the candidate for State Treasurer, is a leading banker in Meriden, and is a Yale graduate. He has a special fitness for the Treasury office, while his opponent possesses no knowledge of financial matters.

Gen. R. B. CRAUFURD is engaged in the banking business, and of course has a full knowledge of accounts, which is of some consequence in the occupant of the Controller's office. The gentleman who now holds that office is a physician and a consistent Democrat.

The ticket is certainly a good one, and its personal character, together with the qualifications possessed by the candidates, disarms criticism beyond a favorable consideration of its claims to popular support. It affords more than an even comparison in many respects with that which it opposes.

It is to be expected that the issues of the campaign will turn, in spite of everything, toward questions of a national character to a greater or less degree. The Democrats will certainly compel these issues as far as they can, in order to avoid a discussion of matters which are really of greater interest to the people of the State. The Legislature for the first time in nearly a quarter of a century, ceased last year to be Republican, and was turned over to the tender mercies of the Reformers, and a remarkable exhibition they made of themselves. The helping brethren from the Republican ranks, who had joined the party of reform, found themselves coldly deserted in every needful emergency. The record of gross partisanship is too long to be recited here. It began with the election to the United States Senate of WILLIAM W. EATON, one of the most notorious partisans in the country, who during the war called the Union soldiers—who were fighting the battles of their country—"armed bands of despotism," and uttered many of the most outrageous sentiments which made the name of copperheadism odious while the nation's life was in peril. Next came the gerrymandering of city charters, notably in New-Haven and Norwich; the appointment of partisan Judges, and other exhibitions of severe party rule, while matters touching agricultural and labor interests, and other measures of real reform and improvement, were either wholly neglected, or at the last hour of the session suffered to go over to another year. With this record, amplified and diligently discussed, the Republicans can put their opponents on the defensive, and absorb public interest in their efforts.

In the Congressional districts there is not much probability of change; the present members will be returned. Gen. HAWLEY must be very sure of a re-election in the First District; Gen. KELLOGG, with the exceeding good fortune of three victories already won in a Democratic district to encourage him, and with a good record to recommend him, is almost certain of success in the Second, and in the Third Mr. STARKWEATHER'S friends have no doubt of his return. The Fourth is given over to the Democrats if Mr. BARNUM runs, as the people of that district appear to think that if a man can be a Congressman and remain away from Washington most of the time he ought to be encouraged; at least they have re-elected him several times with a full knowledge of his habits before them.

One significant thing about the campaign is the mixing of partisan politics with the Judiciary of the State, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors being Democratic candidates for Congress; and some interesting light is thrown on this subject in the correspondence from Connecticut printed elsewhere.

GARIBALDI AND THE TIBER.

Now that the grasshopper "sufferers" are taken care of, the hat will be passed around for GARIBALDI and his fund for the improvement of the Tiber. The famous Italian patriot, having helped to unify his own country and set up *Il Re Galantuomo* on his Roman throne, turns his restless hand toward the classic Tiber. The good old visionary, in a letter to the Thoughtful Patriot of Printing-house square, says: "Brethren of America, you sympathized with me when I was saving Italy to freedom and unity, you gave me your prayers and your money, both with great liberality. Industrious sons of sunny Italy, with hand-organ and hurdy-gurdy, have made my people famous throughout your streets and lanes. Give me a steam-paddy and a gross of AMES' shovels. I will turn back the yellow Tiber in its bed and make things lively for the Roman undertakers. Shares in the Tiber Improvement Company, (unlimited,) $20 each, interest at five per cent. per annum. Satisfaction guaranteed by the Italian Government." To be sure, this is not a verbatim (or official) report of what GARIBALDI says; there are more capital letters in the original; but this is the substance of it. The rush for Garibaldian Tiber bonds will be very great. Children will cry for them, and other children will unmurmuringly resign their promised pea-nuts, ribbons, and similar gauds of a vain and thoughtless world, to send their savings to the Tiber twenty-dollar fund.

Capital is notoriously poetical. When our money-kings hear of this project to improve the great sewer of Rome, they will hasten to subscribe to the capital stock. The Gradgrinds and the Gunnybags, of course, know all about Father Tiber, Lars PORSENA, and that HORATIUS who kept the bridge in the brave days of old. They have a dim fancy that the tolls on the bridge are heavy, and that GARIBALDI'S scheme "has money in it." They will want to help improve the Tiber, especially with five per cent. annual interest inviting them on. It is a pity that Congress must adjourn so soon; nothing could be better adapted to the lobby than a subsidy for the improvement of the Tiber. We knew a Tiber once in Washington. It was yellow and muddy; so is the Roman river. It was ill-smelling; so is the classic stream which is the true *cloaca maxima* of the Eternal City. It ran under Pennsylvania avenue, (and over it sometimes,) which GARIBALDI'S Tiber never did. But the "Ring" improved our Washington Tiber out of existence, and one of the monuments to the unfragrant memory of that politic association is the well-built avenue that hides all trace of the ancient water-course. But if the Thoughtful Patriot would only capitalize—we believe that is the phrase—the Italian Tiber scheme and "organize a lobby," there were ample material for florid Washington dispatches and speeches on the subsidy question. The classics could be rummaged for the poetry of the thing; the engineers would furnish data, and archæologists would gloat over the riches likely to be found in the bed of the river—riches dating back in antiquity to SERVIUS TULLIUS and the TARQUINS. Historical allusions would replace the stock phrases of "development of the country," "unification of the race," "settling the Indian question," and "facilitating the homogeneity of the nation." Interested persons could still say, as they did of the Pacific Mail subsidy, "There is merit in the proposition," and well-dressed gentlemen with diamonds in their shirt-fronts could stand around the cloak-room doors, talking of the benefits of a paternal government and asking "how the thing looks to-day." We are not sure but what the great SCOTT might have been induced to put the Tiber improvement project as a "rider" on the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. There would be fitness in the twin propositions. The godfathers of both schemes say they "count especially on the press, that powerful agent in a free country." To be sure, "the press" has not rallied very enthusiastically to the support of either; but, just now, the newspapers are busy with the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, the Hoosac Tunnel, blowing open Hell Gate, and one or two other little jobs with which a young and vigorous people like ours sometimes amuses itself.

It is said that the Italian Government is delighted to see GARIBALDI fussing over this Tiber improvement scheme. It keeps him out of mischief, very much as locksmithing engaged the attention of LOUIS XVI., when he might have been in worse business. If the "Saviour of Italy" had nothing else to occupy his mind he would be very likely to make things uncomfortable in the Chamber of Deputies. It is not Satan, this time, who is finding work for idle hands, whatever the Pope may say of the carnally-minded King of Italy. GARIBALDI digging in the Tiber is a much safer person than GARIBALDI asking questions in the Italian Parliament. For the sake of the peace of the world, even the most gushing Thoughtful Patriot would prefer seeing the hero of Sicily draining the Roman Campagna than applying thereto the top-dressing of French and Italian blood which he once desired to scatter in that region. With this intent, the appeal for subscriptions to the Tiber bonds is commended to a philanthropic American public. It is true, as the gallant old hero says, that our people have always been the friends of Italy. Do we not remember COLUMBUS, maccaroni, Roman cement, and the numerous other things which Italy has given us, to say nothing of the organ-grinders, shoe-blacks, and the industrious fellows who furnish so much "American" statuary for the beautification of our own land? Do we not build our shingle palaces in humble imitation of Tusculum and Capua? Therefore, since we have a sentimental regard for ancient Italy, and a still more sentimental sympathy with a man who has done so much for VICTOR EMMANUEL, we should help improve the Tiber. Rapid transit can wait; the Indian question may be relegated to the Indian Commission; our Centennial show must be postponed, and the tunnel under the Hudson be dismissed to the limbo of things that might have been. GARIBALDI appeals to us. The Thoughtful Patriot once more passes around that well-worn hat. Let us drop into it a shinplaster obolus for the improvement of the Tiber.

MARRIAGE AND THE PHILOSOPHERS.

The question as to the effect of marriage upon the duration of life, and also upon mental health, has been carefully considered by many scientific men, and according to the statistical tables the decision has been decidedly in favor of marriage. That is, it appears that a much larger proportion of married men and women than of bachelors and spinsters attain old age, and that a smaller proportion of the former than of the latter become afflicted with the various kinds of insanity. The question was thus regarded as scientifically settled in favor of marriage.

Mr. HERBERT SPENCER undertakes to reverse this decision. He says that greater longevity is not the consequence of marriage, but that a tendency to longevity leads to marriage. His law is that of natural selection and survival of the fittest, by which we are now taught to account for the difference between a whale and a mosquito, or, indeed, between a man and an oyster. The rate of marriage, he tells us, is regulated by the ability to meet its responsibilities; and as that ability depends upon intellectual and bodily vigor, prudence and self-control, which are the qualities that favor long life, he reaches the conclusion that the men and women who marry are they who, married or unmarried, would, by reason of their bodily and mental constitution, live the longest. Besides, he says, men generally desire women, and women generally prefer men, who are perfect and vigorous, refusing the malformed, the diseased, and the ill-developed types.

This, like most of what Mr. HERBERT SPENCER writes, is ingenious, and it has an element of truth. Men and women do generally prefer the healthier and higher types of either sex, but they very frequently do not get what they desire, and it is not yet established that among the men and women, and particularly the former, who go through life unmated there is a larger proportion of the malformed, the diseased, and the ill-developed than there is among the married. The men who marry may possibly carry off the finest women; and moreover marriage seems more necessary to woman's happiness than it is to man's. But the chief defect in Mr. SPENCER'S argument seems to be in its most important premise—that marriage is regulated by ability to meet its responsibilities. This has the air of an assumption or of an inference *a priori*, of the most unmistakable character. Doubtless marriage, regarded from the politico-economical point of view, should be regulated by the ability to meet its responsibilities. But who that has observed life carefully will venture to say that it is so? It may be true among people who feel that they have a certain social position to maintain, and who, in regard to all social matters, have been bred in habits of thought and feeling which lead them to set aside impulse and natural desire at the bidding of prudence. But, outside of that class, among men and women generally, prudence, a cold forecast of responsibilities, has no very great restraining influence. They marry, full of faith and hope, as well as of love, or mayhap without love they marry, they can hardly say why, thinking that all will be well, and that they will get on somehow. And they do get on, most of them, somehow, and worry through life, taking their share of the joys and sorrows of marriage; often sorely tried, sometimes almost despairing, but on the whole and in the end better for it, with a part of their moral nature developed of which before their marriage they had no consciousness, and which would surely have remained in a torpid and rudimentary state. Exceptions apart, there are very few married men and women who will not confess that marriage has made them better as well as happier, notwithstanding all their trials. This is one reason why the proportion of the married among the insane is smaller than that of the unmarried. And so also physicians know that, with all its physical trials, married life is better for woman than unmarried. There is something in the fitness of things to the end for which they were created. What science seems to establish in one decade may be set aside by science in another, but a greater man than HERBERT SPENCER must arise to convince the world that marriage is not in all respects the best state for both man and woman.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori will this evening enter upon the fulfillment of her engagement at the Lyceum Theatre. She has elected to reappear in "Elizabeth," Giacommetti's well-known tragedy.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BOUCICAULT.

The committee who have made known their intention of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Boucicault, invite attention to the subject by an advertisement printed elsewhere. The statuette of "Conn and his Dog Tatters," is to be given to Mr. Boucicault, at Wallack's, on Saturday evening.

A MALACIOUS REPORT DISPOSED OF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appears in THE TIMES this morning an article, copied from the San Francisco *Chronicle* of Feb. 20, which is mainly untrue.

We made no bid to the Palace Hotel Company such as has been represented; nor did we enter into any contract in that city that would require a license additional to the one we have already taken out.

The proceeding against our partner in San Francisco, doubtless, originated from the petty malice and spite of an unsuccessful competitor.

W. & J. SLOANE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 1, 1875.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE M'LAUGHLIN.

George McLaughlin, a prominent citizen of Jersey City, died yesterday morning at his residence, corner of Grove and Wayne streets, at the age of sixty-three years. Mr. McLaughlin was born in Jersey City but spent a number of years in New-York, where he was extensively engaged in the cooperage business. For the last thirty years he has resided in Jersey City, where he held several public positions of trust. He served two terms in the Board of Aldermen, two in the Board of Freeholders, two as a member of the Assembly, and for several years filled the position of President of the Board of Water Commissioners. He was also a Director in several banking and insurance companies. Mr. McLaughlin has been ailing for about a year past with heart disease, which terminated fatally yesterday morning. His funeral will take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A NEW OFFICIAL.

FITZ JOHN PORTER TAKES THE PLACE OF MR. VAN NORT.

COMMISSIONER VAN NORT'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION—THE FINANCIAL RECORDS OF HIS DEPARTMENT—MAYOR WICKHAM'S REPLY—THE NEW APPOINTMENT.

As foreshadowed in THE TIMES, Commissioner Van Nort sent his resignation to Mayor Wickham yesterday, and the Mayor, greedy for personal patronage, promptly accepted it, and appointed Fitz John Porter to the position. The appointment was officially made at about 4:30 o'clock, but Mr. Wickham had decided upon the candidate a few days ago. It is known that he was originally named by Mr. S. L. M. Barlow and a few members of the Manhattan Club, who now constitute the secret Cabinet of Mayor Wickham, but the active leaders of Tammany were not consulted. Apart from Mr. Porter's discreditable war record, he is regarded, like the Mayor, as a later member of what is known as "the swallow tail" Democracy, which is supposed to have no sympathy with the rank and file of the Tammany organization. His appointment, therefore, created surprise among the City Fathers, some of whom wondered if John Kelly had agreed to it or opposed it. No information on this point could be obtained, except that Mr. Kelly was informed on Friday that Mr. Porter was to be the successor of Commissioner Van Nort.

After making the appointment, the Mayor stated that Mr. Porter's sureties on his official bond of $20,000 would probably be August Belmont, S. L. M. Barlow, or Edward Cooper.

THE LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

The following is a copy of Commissioner Van Nort's letter of resignation, together with a report of the condition of his department:

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: Herewith I submit a condensed statement of the transactions of the Department of Public Works for the period of three years, during which time I have discharged the duties of Commissioner. The condition of affairs and of the public mind at the time I came into the office are too well known to need at my hands a recapitulation. At that period of transition I was appointed as the successor of Mr. Tweed, as Mr. Green was appointed the successor of Mr. Connolly, and Mr. Stebbins was appointed the successor of Mr. Sweeny. Like both of these latter appointees of Mayor Hall, I was absolutely free from any obligations to, or affiliations with, the retiring heads of three of the most important departments of the City Government. My official record will show how far I have carried out in my department the policy of "retrenchment and reform" which was demanded by the tax-payers of this City, as represented by the "Committee of Seventy," and accepted by Mayor Hall in his last important appointments.

To reduce the current expenditures of the department and at the same time not only maintain but promote its efficiency required much care and labor. The satisfactory results herewith shown have been accomplished amid all the discord and lack of harmony that has characterized the City Government during this period. Since my control of the Department I have annually made known to the Mayor and Common Council the wants and requirements of the Department, but in most cases have failed to receive that co-operation which the public interest seemed to require, leaving to me alone the responsibility of procuring the necessary legislation for the beneficial working of this branch of the City Government. All the legislation that has been procured for the Department has been without expense to the City. As you are aware, I have, during the brief term which has elapsed since you became Chief Magistrate of this City, communicated with you on several subjects of vital importance to the City, requiring legislation. I have explained to you the object of public improvements in progress and those in contemplation, and have discussed with you the subject of repavements, and submitted to you two several drafts of acts necessary to provide for putting the pavements in a proper condition on a reasonable and equitable basis of expense to the tax-payers. I have also made known to you the wants of the City, including the two newly-annexed wards, in reference to furnishing an ample supply of Croton water at every point in the whole City, and submitted to you a draft of an act necessary to complete and carry out the same, without which the system of mains already laid, and being laid, cannot be brought into use, thus defeating the project now within the grasp of the City of furnishing Croton water in buildings of great altitude, and insuring an unlimited supply throughout the lower part of the City in case of fire.

Although sufficient time may not have elapsed since you assumed the duties of your office for you to act on these matters, I am firmly convinced of the fact that the party now dominant in the City and State, being at variance with my views, is unwilling to invest this department, with me at its head, with the power necessary to carry forward such works to completion. Such being the case, it would be a grave injustice to the tax-payers for me to continue in a position where their interests would in any case suffer. Recognizing as I did a year since, that with the lack of harmony existing in the City Government embarrassing and hindering the prosecution of public improvements to which the City was committed, and for which the property-owners had paid large amounts in assessments, and considering that a harmonious government and the interests of the tax-payers should be the paramount thought and duty of every official, I intimated my intention of resigning my office, and only upon the earnest solicitation of such tax-payers did I consent to remain. After much thought and careful consideration, I have now decided that, rather than continue in office under so many embarrassments during the few remaining months of my term, I prefer to rest upon the results already accomplished. Therefore, I do hereby resign the office of Commissioner of Public Works, to take effect upon the accession of my successor, and am, very respectfully,

GEORGE M. VAN NORT.

THE EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of the Department of Public Works are divided into three classes:

1. Expenditures met by general taxation, for the maintenance of the Croton Aqueduct, reservoirs and pipes, street pavements, roadways, sewers, public buildings; for lighting the City with gas; for salaries of employes; for furnishing and cleaning public offices, free floating baths, &c.

2. Expenditures met by the issue of assessment bonds, and for which the City is reimbursed by the collection of assessments, for grading, paving, curbing, guttering, flagging, sewering, and otherwise improving streets, roads, and avenues.

3. Expenditures met by the issue of funded bonds, for the extension and improvement of the Croton main system, improvement and alterations of the aqueduct, construction of storage reservoirs, and reconstruction of old sewers.

The expenditures on taxation account during the past three years were as follows:

In 1872	$1,862,399 79
In 1873	1,474,370 66
In 1874 exclusive of County purposes and lighting 23d and 24th Wards	1,481,737 96
Total for three years	$4,818,508 41

[No comparison can be made with the expenditures in 1869 and 1870, during part of which the works now under the control of this department were under the charge of the Street and Croton Aqueduct Departments, there being no official report from the Street Department from Jan. 1, 1869, to April 10, 1870, and none from the Croton Board from Jan. 1, to April 10, 1870.]

In 1871 the expenditures from taxation were	$3,175,192 79
The reduction in 1872, as compared with 1871, is	1,312,793 00
The reduction in 1873, as compared with 1871, is	1,700,822 13
The reduction in 1874, as compared with 1871, is	1,693,454 83
Total reduction in three years	$4,707,069 96

EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF ASSESSMENT FUND.

In 1872	$2,375,705 43	
In 1873	4,464,574 66	
In 1874	4,631,443 98	
Total for three years		$11,471,722 07
The expenditures on this account in 1871 were		5,488,429 43
Reduction in 1872, as compared with 1871	$3,112,724 43	
Reduction in 1873, as compared with 1871	1,023,856 77	
Reduction in 1874, as compared with 1871	856,985 45	
Total reduction in three years		4,993,566 65
The certificates of the cost of completed improvements transmitted by the Department to the Board of Assessors during the three years, and now in preparation for transmission, amount to		11,355,817 93

The following is a summary of the amount of work done on street improvements during the past three years: 25½ miles of streets regulated and graded; 24½ miles of streets curbed and guttered; 49 miles of sidewalks flagged; 22 miles of streets paved with stone blocks; 11½ miles of Telford's macadam roadways constructed; 32 miles of sewers built; 10 miles of underground drains; 1 1-10 miles of culverts, and 341 receiving basins constructed.

EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE FUNDED DEBT.

In 1872	$1,699,612 40	
In 1873	1,804,311 91	
In 1874	1,399,397 81	
Total for three years		$4,903,322 12
Expenditures on account of the Funded Debt in 1871		$3,137,469 56
Reduction in 1872, as compared with 1871	$1,437,857 16	
Reduction in 1873, as compared with 1871	1,333,157 65	
Reduction in 1874, as compared with 1871	1,738,071 75	
Total reduction in three years		$4,509,086 56

Under this head the following work has been done since Jan. 1, 1872:

Completing and bringing into use the storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners, of a capacity of 3,000,000,000 gallons.

Completing and bringing into use the high service tower and reservoir at Carmansville, and laying mains from the same to the north end of the island, to Yorkville, and to Murray Hill.

Purchasing the land for the dam of a new storage reservoir on the middle branch of the Croton River, to hold 3,900,000,000 gallons, and making plans, estimates, and specifications for the whole work, which was let by contract on the 28th of October last.

In connection with the alterations of the aqueduct on Tenth avenue, there were 2,735 pieces of 48-inch pipe received at the yard, tested and delivered on the work, 32,000 lineal feet of 48-inch pipe laid, 9,800 cubic yards foundation and protection wall built, 90,000 cubic yards of earth filled in, 10,000 lineal feet of sewers built, 12 sets of iron gates for 48-inch pipes set, land purchased for gate-houses at Ninety-second and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, and gate-houses partly constructed. The water was let into the pipes on the 13th of December last. The City will be reimbursed for part of the expense of this work by the sale of the land now occupied by the Aqueduct, and it may be reimbursed through legislation authorizing an assessment on adjoining property for that part of the work which appertains to the regulating and grading of Tenth avenue, between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, also of Ninety-second street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The land to be sold embraces about seventy building lots, valued at $11,000 each, making a total of $280,000; the assessment for grading and sewering will be about $700,000, making the reimbursement to the City $980,000.

REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

From Croton water rent, penalties, and tapping pipes in 1872		$1,366,645 98
From Croton water rent, penalties, and tapping pipes in 1873		1,428,931 18
From Croton water rent, penalties, and tapping pipes in 1874		1,361,857 43
Total for three years		$4,157,434 59
Amount collected during the preceding three years		3,572,673 19
Increase of revenue for three years		584,761 40
From vault and sewer permits, sales of old material, &c., in 1872		911,155 13
From vault and sewer permits, sales of old material, &c., in 1873		117,329 04
From vault and sewer permits, sales of old material, &c., in 1874		82,318 69
Total for three years		$293,792 86
In 1871 the cost of collection of Croton water revenue was		119,608 83
In 1872 it was reduced to		72,315 00
In 1873 it was reduced to		56,074 00
In 1874 it was reduced to		49,200 00

The revenue collected by the department, together with that turned over for collection to the Clerk of Arrears, and the unexpended balances of appropriations returned to the general fund, may be considered as an offset to the expenditures on account of the funded debt, and show the following result:

Expenditures on account of funded debt for 1872, 1873, and 1874		$4,903,322 12
Revenue from Croton water	$4,157,434 59	
Revenue from miscellaneous sources	293,792 86	
Arrears of water rent which are held on property	148,107 93	
Unexpended balances of appropriations returned to the general fund	327,600 21	
Total		4,926,935 59
Showing a surplus over the expenditures of the department, on account of the funded debt, for three years of		23,613 47

Another saving, which does not appear on the books of the department, has been effected by the removal of the offices of the department to the City Hall, amounting to $30,000 annually formerly paid for office rent. The removal took place May 1, 1873, and the saving to Jan. 1, 1875, amounts to $50,000.

The reduction in the expenditures of the department, and increase in revenues collected during the past three years, as compared with the year 1871, together with the saving in office rent, may be summed up as follows:

Reduction in expenditures from taxation	$4,707,069 90
Reduction in expenditures from assessment bonds	4,993,566 65
Reduction in expenditures from funded bonds	4,509,086 56
Increase in revenue from Croton water	584,761 40
Saving in office rent	50,000 00
Total	$14,844,484 57

THE RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The Mayor then accepted the resignation of Mr. Van Nort in the following letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

Hon. George M. Van Nort:

DEAR SIR: I have received your communication of this date, submitting a condensed statement of the transactions of the Department of Public Works for the three years during which you have been the Commissioner, and resigning the office rather than continue in it under the circumstances to which you call my attention. I was not unprepared for the communication; in fact, intimations made by you in a number of recent conversations had led me to expect it. But I none the less regret that the circumstances of the present political situation should so seriously affect the usefulness of a distinguished public servant as to seem to him to make his voluntary withdrawal from office a duty to the community which he has served so long and with notable results. The difficulties and obstructions you have had to contend against have been manifest. But so far as my personal knowledge of your administration of the department extends, it has been efficient, and nothing has been brought to my official notice which impairs your reputation for integrity. Certainly, I have observed no department of the City Government which is so well organized as yours has been, or in which business has been conducted with such thorough system and such excellent methods as have been pursued in your office and in the several bureaus attached to it.

Your successor has unusual opportunities in beginning his term of service with the advantages which your training and skill as an administrative officer have in these respects prepared for him.

With many thanks for the courteous consideration and attention which you have uniformly extended to me during our official intercourse, and with renewed assurances of my best wishes for your continued welfare, I am respectfully,

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

CERTIFICATE OF MR. PORTER'S APPOINTMENT.

Mayor Wickham then signed the following certificate of the appointment of Fitz John Porter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

I, William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the power conferred upon me by chapter 300 of the laws of 1874, being "an act to amend chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, entitled 'an act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York' passed April 30, 1873, and the acts amendatory thereof," do hereby appoint Fitz John Porter to be Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, in the place of George M. Van Nort, resigned, and for the unexpired term of said George M. Van Nort, which terminates on the 29th day of December, 1875.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

The certificate was prepared while Mr. Porter was in the Mayor's office. He promptly accepted the appointment, and said he would enter upon his duties to-day.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Fitz John Porter is a native of New-Hampshire, and was appointed a cadet at large in 1841, and graduated No. 8 in the Class of 1845, at the Military Academy at West Point. On July 1, of the same year, he was assigned to duty in the Fourth Artillery. When the Mexican war broke out, he went with his regiment to Mexico, and served under Gen. Scott from the siege of Vera Cruz to the taking of the City of Mexico. Upon his return, after the war, he was assigned to garrison and other duty, and in the war of the rebellion he served in various capacities until September, 1862, when he had attained the rank of Major General of Volunteers. After the second battle of Bull Run charges were preferred against him, by Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, Inspector General of Gen. Pope's army. The charges preferred were founded upon his refusal to obey the orders of Gen. Pope during the battle above mentioned, and embraced violations of the ninth and fifty-second articles of war. The portion of the first-mentioned article referred to is that in which it is set forth that any officer or soldier who shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer shall suffer death, or such punishment as may be inflicted by sentence of a court-martial. In the latter it is expressed that any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard which he or they may be commanded to defend, shall be liable to the same penalty. The specifications to these charges, divested of the formal phraseology of the military presentment of the case, are substantially to the effect that Porter received a series of orders from Gen. Pope on the 27th and 29th of August, 1862, just before and during the progress of the second battle of Bull Run, which he refused to obey, and instead of moving against the enemy to carry a position near their centre, and to take an annoying battery, proceeded so slowly that the enemy had opportunity to watch and know his movements, and to prepare to meet his attack; and that he at last fell so feebly on their lines that he made little or no impression, and fell back and withdrew his forces without making any of the great personal efforts to meet the sacrifices and the resistance demanded by the importance of his position, and the momentous consequence and disasters of a retreat at so critical a juncture of the day. It is also charged that while the action was being fought, and knowing the aid of his corps was greatly needed, he failed to bring it on the field, and shamefully fell back, and retreated from the advance of the enemy without attempting to give them battle, and without knowing their number. Had he made the flank attack, as ordered, a decisive victory would have been secured, as he would have aided the troops who were fighting against superior numbers, and who were relying on the flank attack.

On January 19, 1863, he was found guilty of violation of the articles of war above quoted, and sentenced by the court-martial to be "cashiered, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States." This sentence was approved and confirmed by the President on the 21st of the same month, and Fitz John Porter ceased to be an officer of the Army of the United States. The indignation of the loyal people of the North against Porter's treachery was very great, and was manifested on various occasions during the latter years of the war, when the cashiered officer chanced to be traveling through the country. About two years since, Porter claimed to have discovered fresh evidence favorable to himself, and entitling him to another trial, and has since labored earnestly to bring about a reopening of his case. The Democratic papers have strongly presented his view of the matter, while numerous letters from officers of his old command have appeared in several of the Western journals strongly denouncing the movement, and reiterating the charges of treason and treachery.

THE DEMOCRATS PLEASED.

The Aldermen and minor politicians who swear allegiance to Tammany Hall, succumbed quickly to the party whip. The nomination of Fitz-John Porter was the very last thing they expected up to the time of its announcement, and its first effect was one of indignation as well as of surprise. Around the Hall, yesterday afternoon, denunciation of the appointment was general. Porter was objected to principally because he was a member of the silk-stocking Democracy, a serious consideration in view of the fact that upon the office of Commissioner of Public Works the ward politicians place much of their dependence for patronage to distribute among their henchmen. There, consequently, lay their main security for future influence and votes. Another objection urged against him was that he is a resident of New-Jersey, and his appointment was, therefore, in opposition to the great home-rule principle of Tammany Hall. Before night, however, it had been ascertained that the Tammany organizations were entitled to a certain amount of patronage, and all that had to be done was to demand it. An old directory gave the appointee a residence in Twenty-sixth street, and thus another objection was removed. Last night, consequently, those who had been most outspoken against Porter during the day were the readiest to declare that his appointment was a good one, and that the rank and file were eminently satisfied with it. Meantime, there had been a very full meeting of the Tammany Society, at which Mayor Wickham, John Kelly, and all the leading lights were present. There the subject had been discussed, and a cue given which the humbler members had apparently not been slow to take up. The politicians were divided last night on the question of the Deputyship. Many thought that Gen. Porter could not get along without the experience of the present incumbent, Mr. Barker, but others, including several of the Aldermen, were positive that in the course of a few days Mr. Barker will find a successor in ex-Alderman Richard Flanagan.

Among the Republicans there was no little dissatisfaction. "They had Jeff Davis' private Secretary, Harrison, private Secretary to the Mayor. Now FitzJohn Porter, who was cashiered from the Army for refusing to come to the rescue of the Union troops, is made Commissioner of Public Works. The next thing they will do will be to find a place for Jeff Davis himself," said one ex-dignitary.

THE WALKING MATCH.

THE FIRST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS—WESTON WALKS 108 MILES AND JUDD EIGHTY-FIVE—BOTH MEN IN GOOD CONDITION AND BOTH CONFIDENT.

The much-talked-of walking match between Edward Payson Weston and Prof. Judd, for a purse of $5,000, offered by Mr. Barnum, was begun at an early hour yesterday morning. Of the two contestants Weston is the better known, and has a wider reputation as a successful pedestrian, his feat of walking 500 miles in six days, which he recently accomplished at Newark, being without exception the best performance of that kind ever done. Judd is comparatively little known as a walker, but as a trainer has acquired a considerable reputation for bringing out good men. It would be almost impossible to bring together two persons so entirely different in style of walking and training. Weston totally ignores all training as regards diet or regular exercise. Judd, on the contrary, strictly adheres to a certain diet and manner of exercise while preparing for a walk of any magnitude. Mr. T. J. Englehart has the care of Weston, while J. B. Grindle, the celebrated runner, has charge of Judd. At 12:12 A. M. yesterday the contestants took the positions assigned to them, and started as soon as the word was given by the Referee, Weston on the inner and Judd on the outer track. Weston was dressed in his well-known black velvet suit, and Judd in blue flannel. The first mile was done by Weston in 13 minutes 55 seconds, and by Judd in 13 minutes 19 seconds. This was a rather slow exhibition for the start, but as they warmed up the pace became better, and the next two miles were done by Weston in 24 minutes and 5 seconds. Judd doing the same distance in 25 minutes, 21 seconds. When twenty-five miles had been walked by Weston he retired and rested for 5 minutes, 25 seconds. Judd walked on until he finished twenty-six, and then rested for about 6 minutes—Weston's time for the twenty-five miles, 5 hours, 21 minutes, 36 seconds. Judd finished the last mile of his twenty-six in 13 minutes 32 seconds, and the whole distance within 40 minutes of Weston's twenty-five. Up to this time no spurts were made by either, and it was not until thirty miles had been completed that they showed any fast pace. The thirtieth mile was walked by Weston in 10 minutes 53 seconds, and the whole distance in 6 hours, 28 minutes, 42 seconds. Judd, in the meantime, had been keeping up his usual pace, and was walking very steadily, and did not rest again until he had finished thirty-three miles, when he breakfasted and rested for 29 minutes and 44 seconds. Weston took another rest of something less than six minutes at the end of his fifty-first mile, and then began to increase his pace, averaging about thirteen minutes to every mile up to the seventy-ninth, which he walked in thirteen minutes and twelve seconds. Judd took dinner and rested for thirty-three minutes and a half after the fifty-fifth mile, and then continued in his same steady manner and pace, with fewer rests, until his eighty-fourth mile, at the end of which, Weston was thirteen miles ahead. Judd retired for the night shortly after 10 o'clock, when he had finished eighty-five miles. He seemed but little fatigued with his long march, and feels confident of success. Weston kept up his pace, making occasional spurts, when the band which was in attendance played any favorite air. At about 10:5 he finished the last mile of the first hundred, and retired after making two laps of the next mile. He was on the track again in about ten minutes, and continued his walk, but at a somewhat slower gait. His time for the 100 miles was 22 hours, 40 minutes, and 22 seconds, actual walking time. The next five miles were done in as good time as any other. He seemed to be in pretty good condition, and feels confident of completing at least 500 miles within the limited time. The 106th and the 107th miles was walked in 15 minutes and 5 seconds and 14 minutes and 27 seconds respectively. On the last four laps of the 108th mile he again spurted, and continued in a fast pace until he had finished the mile and his twenty-four hours' walk. The time was 13 minutes and 2 seconds. He was taken off the track on a bed and carried to his rooms at 12:12. He will be on the track again about 4 o'clock this morning, and will attempt to walk 100 miles before he again retires. The judges last night were Messrs. McMillan, Meiggs, Sprague, Fairchild, and Sprague.

THE WILLIAMS COLLEGE ALUMNI.

ANNUAL SOCIAL DINNER—ADDRESSES BY PROMINENT GRADUATES.

The annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association of New-York and vicinity was given at Delmonico's last evening. Hon. William Cullen Bryant occupied the chair, supported by Rev. Dr. William Adams, Rev. C. A. Stoddard, D. D., Rev. Irenæus Prime, and several of the members of the College Faculty. After the discussion of an elaborate *menu*, the Chairman called the meeting to order, and delivered the opening address. After referring to his own connection with the institution, he adverted to some of the recent advances of science and to the claim put forward by some of her votaries that everything not included in the material world was unknowable and must ever remain so. This, however, was a false philosophy, and one that would in the end lead to evil. It was gratifying to reflect that Williams had always upheld and striven to inculcate those sound religious principles upon which the welfare of society rested.

The first toast, "Our Alma Mater," was responded to by Hon. E. C. Benedict, who referred to the significant fact that while some of the so-called "Liberal colleges" had succeeded in securing an average of eight graduates per year, Williams, an old school institution, remote from the great cities, had sent forth an annual graduating class of twenty-nine members for the past forty years. Rev. Dr. William Adams, in response to the toast "Our Sister Colleges" called attention to the manner in which the two professedly infidel universities of the country, Girard College, of Philadelphia, and Jefferson University, of Virginia, had come under the control of professedly Christian men. Science, he said, owed vastly more to the church than some of its advocates were willing to acknowledge, but the fact should be kept before the public mind nevertheless.

A humorous poem, the burden of which was "Vive Alma Mater," was then read by Mr. E. W. B. Canning, at the close of which Rev. Dr. Prime responded to the toast "Williams College: its lines have gone out into all the earth, and its words to the end of the world." Among the other speakers were Prof. Remsen, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., C. A. Davison, and Prof. Tenney. Letters were read from Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins, President Chadbourne, Profs. Bascom, Carter, and Dimmock, and Mr. F. H. Dewey, President of the Boston Alumni Association. One of the features of the evening was the presence during the delivery of the speeches of a number of ladies, relatives and friends of the guests. The officers of the association for the ensuing year are: President, Hon. E. C. Benedict; Vice President, Rev. C. A. Stoddard; and Secretary, Mr. W. Mynderse.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. W. F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, is at the New-York Hotel.

Alonzo M. Viti, Italian Consul at Philadelphia, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, and John M. Glidden, of Boston, are at the Hoffman House.

Charles Bradlaugh, of England, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He will sail for Liverpool to-day in the steam-ship City of Brooklyn.

Judge Amasa J. Parker, Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn, and Erastus Corning, of Albany, are at the Gilsey House.

Senator elect Francis Kernan, of Utica; Senator John S. Hager, of California, and Judge Joseph Vilas, of Wisconsin, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Franklin B. Gowen, of Philadelphia; Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, and E. B. Haskell, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN PRUSSIA.

The Cologne *Gazette* gives some official statistics, about to be published at Berlin, showing the extension of religious orders in Prussia during the last quarter of a century. It seems that in 1873 Prussia contained 1,037 monks and 8,011 nuns. In the diocese of Cologne the numbers increased between 1850 and 1873 from 272 to 3,131; in Breslau, from 228 to 1,458; in Posen, from 10 to 337; and in Kulm, from 8 to 191. The proportion of foreigners is not inconsiderable, but cannot be precisely ascertained. The programme sketched by Prof. Busch, of Freiburg, twenty-five years ago, has thus been acted upon when he said: "We will collect the scattered Catholics in the remotest North German districts and give pecuniary support, so that they may maintain Catholicism and become its pioneers. We will surround the old Protestant flock with a net from east to west, rivet these bonds with a multitude of cloisters, and thereby suppress Protestantism."

THE OPENING OF SPRING.

FRESHETS AND STORMS.

THE CHATTANOOGA RIVER OVERFLOW—PARTIAL INUNDATION OF CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 1.—The river has been at a stand still since this morning, covering Market street from the river to Ninth street, submerging the Union Depot, the Commercial, Van Horn and Read Hotels, and very nearly all the business houses on Market and Ninth streets, in South Chattanooga, completely, and a great many houses in the main part of the city, which were not so fortunate as to be situated on high ground. One man, who was intoxicated, was drowned on Saturday, and two were drowned last night, one of whom was the chief engineer at the Chattanooga Iron Company's works named Jones, and the other was a colored man. These comprise all the fatalities known. The steam ferry-boat was among the submerged houses in South Chattanooga on Saturday and Sunday relieving and taking off all who were in need. Many have been the duckings, but everybody, not excepting those whose loss is heavy, is in a happy mood, and disposed to take it cheerfully. We have to use a boat to get to and from the telegraph office, and from one side of the town to the other, still messages have been delivered nearly as promptly as usual, notwithstanding the greatly increased number of them in consequence of the flood. Railroads are cut in every direction, consequently there have been no mails to or from the city for several days past until now a steamer has gone down the river with mails and passengers to Bridgeport, where it will meet the train for Nashville. Only one wire remains up, and we fear its loss momentarily.

PARTIAL ABATEMENT OF THE FLOOD AT MANAYUNK.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The flood at Manayunk has considerably abated. The river is now seven feet above low-water mark at that point—a considerable falling-off from its height on Thursday last, when it was twenty feet above that mark. A number of mills to-day resumed operations, and it is expected—should the recession of the water be as gradual as during the past few days—that by Wednesday, or Friday at the latest, all the suspended industries will again be recommenced. A large number of men are cutting a channel through the ice under the connecting railroad bridge, which is to be 100 feet wide.

SNOW-STORMS IN PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 1.—A driving snow-storm commenced at 8 o'clock this morning, and still continues.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Snow has fallen this morning to the depth of about four inches.

RAILROAD TRAVEL IMPEDED BY THE STORMS.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—Trains on the eastern roads leading into Chicago arrived from three to six hours late this morning on account of the snow. There is a heavy snow-storm prevailing in this part of the country, and it is probable that there will be a general blockade on the railroads.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 1.—Another violent snow-storm set in this morning, and continues. The roads are again blocked, and railway travel almost suspended.

MAUNCH CHUNCK, Penn., March 1.—Snow fell to-day ten inches in depth, and drifted terribly, impeding travel on the branches of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, but the main lines were kept in good order, and trains arrived on time. The snow ceased at 5 P. M., then for three hours slight rain and hail and again snow, which will probably turn into rain.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The *Commercial's* Bridgeport, Ala., special says that "The greatest flood that has visited that region since Noah's, with one exception, is now sweeping down the Tennessee Valley. All the low ground about Chattanooga is submerged and there is great loss of property. Every railroad leading into the city is badly washed, and whole sections are submerged. The East Tennessee road is cut in twenty places. The Atlanta road has lost many bridges. The Memphis and Charleston Road is under water for miles, and has lost heavily in bridges. The Nashville Road is also a great sufferer. The great bridge across the Tennessee at Bridgeport is in danger, but as it is heavily weighted down with loaded cars, it is thought it may be saved. The river is still rising slowly.

The destruction in fences, stock, and houses for 300 miles up and down is very great, the greatest ever known, with the possible exception of the flood of eight years ago.

FEARS OF A FLOOD AT PORT JERVIS—A MEETING TO DEVISE MEANS TO MEET THE DANGER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Monday, March 1. 1875.

The fear that a terrible disaster by flood threatens the lower portion of this place is so general that all day yesterday and to-day families have been busy removing from that part of town, and seeking places more secure. The Opera-house and Brown's Hall were thrown open to those who had no shelter last night and Saturday night, but all have now secured quarters until the crisis is over.

The river has fallen five feet, but the great gorge remains intact, an impenetrable wall of ice five miles long. The receding water has left great cakes of ice lying in the streets that were inundated, and lodged among the houses. A few families remain in the flooded district, being compelled by necessity to stay where they are afforded shelter until driven out by a greater flood.

According to reports received here to-day the river has forced a new channel at Callicom. The ice that lay between that place to Big Equinink, sixteen miles, is heaped in a space of a mile and a half, extending from Callicom up. This great wall threw the water back over the intervening country, and was threatening great destruction, when the water forced itself through the bank a quarter of a mile above Callicoin, and made a new channel around the gorge, striking the old channel below. From Big Equinink up the river to Hale's Eddy the ice is not yet broken up, except in the rifts.

No further damage is feared from the present jam at Cochecton Falls, as the water has made a passage through it.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of this place has been called for to-night to try and devise some plan to lessen the impending donger. The Erie Railway Company has employed a corps of engineers to examine the gorge to-morrow, and report on the possibility of its being reduced by nitro-glycerine. The suspension bridge is being riveted to the piers and abutments, in hope of increasing its resisting power.

TROUBLES IN THIS CITY—LOCOMOTION DIFFICULT AND THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE—DISASTERS AT SEA.

Yesterday morning this City was visited by a severe snow-storm, which continued without intermission up to a late hour last night. The storm of yesterday was one of the severest recorded at this season for many years, and caused more inconvenience to the public and interrupted traffic to a greater extent than any of the previous snow-storms during the past Winter. A high wind prevailed during the day, which drifted the falling snow and sleet before it with such fury as rendered it almost impossible for pedestrians to proceed any distance through the streets. On all the various street railroads the teams were doubled up in the forenoon, and the strength of four powerful animals was severely taxed to drag the cars through the heaps of snow which were piled up at intervals along the tracks. Each car was crowded with passengers, and many persons were obliged to take shelter at the hotels, stores, and restaurants along the various avenues until they could find a car passing having accommodation to convey them to their destination. Most of the larger mercantile firms in the City were unable to ship merchandise, owing to the difficulty in conveying freight to the various steamboat and railroad depots. According to the new ordinance which came into operation on Friday last, the railroad companies are forbidden to use snow-plows or sweeping machines without permission from the Mayor under a penalty of $100. The only application made at the Mayor's office yesterday for such permission was from the Third avenue line. A large sweeper was engaged on this line from an early hour in the forenoon clearing away the snow from the track. The condition upon which permission will be granted under the new ordinance to put snow-plows into operation, is that the proprietors of such railroads as may use them will undertake to remove the snow thus piled up on either side of the track, where it may become a public inconvenience by obstructing traffic. Dispatches received from various parts of the country show that the storm of yesterday has taken a wide range, and was prevailing with equal violence in the South and West.

In Brooklyn and Jersey City the effects of the storm were severely felt. Traffic on all the railroad routes was greatly impeded, the ferry-boats were delayed in their trips, and great inconvenience was experienced. Some shipwrecks have been reported. The schooner Jason, owned by Simpson, Clapp & Co. of this City, from Fernandina to Philadelphia, freighted with a cargo of lumber, went on shore at Little Egg Harbor. The crew were rescued with much difficulty.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 2—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased over the North-west and upper lakes, thence to Missouri and Kentucky, with colder weather and North-west winds. Southerly winds, warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather prevail in the Southern States. North-easterly and north-westerly winds falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather over the lower lakes, the Middle, and Eastern States, with higher temperature, except in the latter. The rivers have risen at St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati, and Louisville, and fallen at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri, rising barometer, cold, generally clear weather, and northerly winds.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, rising barometer, north-west winds, clearing, colder weather.

For the Gulf States, increasing pressure, north-west to south-west winds, and clearing, colder weather.

For the South Atlantic States, south-westerly winds, stationary temperature and pressure, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, rising barometer, north-west winds, colder and clearing weather.

For New-England, north-easterly winds, falling barometer, warmer, cloudy weather, and rain.

The Mississippi River will rise below Memphis, the Ohio below Cincinnati.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squan Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, and Wood's Hole.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1874.	1875.		1875.	1875.
3 A. M.	29°	11°	3 P. M.	47°	21°
6 A. M.	28°	11°	6 P. M.	42°	26°
9 A. M.	31°	14°	9 P. M.	40°	28°
12 M.	43°	17°	12 P. M.	36°	27°
Average, 1874				37°	
Average, 1875				19⅜°	

JOHN MITCHEL'S ELECTION.

The London *Times* of Feb. 17 has the following: Yesterday was a day to try our faith in the virtue and efficacy of an extended suffrage. Two elections were held, the one in England and the other in Ireland, both of which will assuredly tend to strengthen the Conservative reaction throughout the country. The County of Tipperary, having obtained the distinction of electing in former days Mr. James Sadleir and Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, has now added Mr. John Mitchel's name to the list of those it delights to honor. The choice thus made is a grave misfortune, not the less grave because it is certain to be speedily quashed. It is not because he was convicted of rebellion in 1848 that we hold Mr. Mitchel to be disqualified in a court of political morality as a member for Tipperary in 1875. Mr. John Martin, who was similarly convicted in the year of revolutions, now sits for the County of Meath; and, though most of us must think him mistaken in his opinions and an unintentional enemy of the true interests of his country, no one can advance a single charge against his honor, or urge any reason other than political to disqualify him for Parliament. It is otherwise with Mr. John Mitchel. We cannot forget two charges against him which ought at once to debar him from the sympathy of all true Irish patriots. In the first place, he broke his parole when a convict in the Australian colonies. Excuses have, from time to time, been suggested on his behalf, and the offense may, of course, be palliated by those who held that he ought never to have been punished at all, though we cannot allow that it is permissible to violate the obligations of honor even against an enemy. Many Irish patriots will find it harder to palliate Mr. Mitchel's second offense. Having escaped to the United States and taken up his residence at Richmond, he became there an ardent advocate of negro slavery, and threw all his moral and physical energies into the cause of the South throughout the war of secession. Mr. Mitchel, the Irish rebel of 1848, may claim an amnesty after six-and-twenty years of exile; we would not condemn beyond all hope of pardon Mr. Mitchel who broke his parole in Australia; but it is for Mr. Mitchel's own countrymen to say whether they feel any sympathy with a man who, not being born a citizen of Virginia, and not bred up in the midst of negro slavery, devoted himself, in the maturity of his intellect, to fight with mind and body to maintain it. * * * Mr. Mitchel was convicted in 1848 of felony under an act for the better security of the Crown, and he was thereupon sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for a term of fourteen years. That sentence has never been completed, and it has never been remitted. It is true that more than fourteen years have passed since the sentence was pronounced; but in the eye of the law—as, indeed, in the eye of common sense—the sentence is still in force, the interruption of its term counting as nothing. Mr. Mitchel might be apprehended to-morrow on a warrant charging him with being at large without having completed his sentence; and the leniency of the Executive Government in permitting his presence in Ireland last year does not affect this power. It is sufficient that evidence is forthcoming from the penal settlement to which Mr. Mitchel was transported to show that he escaped before the term of his sentence had expired. The simple fact is Mr. Mitchel is an escaped convict, and as such incapable of being elected to sit in Parliament, just as Mr. O'Donovan Rossa was declared to be incapable when similarly returned. It may be said that Mr. Mitchel has thrown off his allegiance since he broke his parole in Australia, and, having become a naturalized citizen of the United States, cannot now be visited with the penalty of his former offense; but this argument—even if it were in itself valid—will not prove his eligibility to become a member of the House of Commons. It has, indeed, no shadow of validity, for before the year 1870 no one could divest himself of the obligations and responsibilities of a British subject, and the act then passed permitting expatriation contains an express reservation that no British subject becoming an alien under that act shall be discharged from any antecedent liability in respect of acts done before expatriation. But what would be the consequence if we admitted that any act of naturalization in the United States is valid to release Mr. Mitchel from the obligations up to that moment incumbent upon him? He would at once become an alien, and would be as such disqualified. Mr. Mitchel, therefore, if he is still a British subject, is liable for the completion of an unfulfilled term of punishment; and if he has ceased to be a British subject, and has become a citizen of the United States, he must accept the disabilities of his new position. Under either hypothesis, whether he is a felon or an American citizen, he cannot be chosen to serve in Parliament, and any election returning him to sit at Westminster is void. It is, no doubt, true that a man who has renounced his original status as a subject of the British Crown may resume it again on the performance of certain conditions, but the first of these imposes upon the applicant a residence of not less than five years within the United Kingdom, and Mr. Mitchel has as yet accomplished only five days upon his native soil. It is, however, obvious that nothing Mr. Mitchel has done can have relieved him of the unfulfilled judgment hanging over him, and he remains a felon incapable of being elected to Parliament.

DEATH OF THE IRISH GIANT.

James Murphy, jr., known as the Irish Giant, died in Baltimore early on Friday morning of consumption. Mr. Murphy was born in Waterford, Ireland, was thirty-three years of age, and unmarried. He measured nearly eight feet in height. The Baltimore *Sun* says of him: "Some months ago, when he was in comparatively good health, he weighed 351 pounds. He had weighed more when his health was better. He had been in this country twenty-four years, having been brought here by his father and mother, who still live at the house on Chester street. The giant traveled three years with Barnum as one of the great living curiosities of the world. In his professional career he visited every part of this country, from Maine to California and the extreme South. After terminating his engagement with Barnum the giant traveled with a circus, where he contracted the bronchial disease which finally ended his life. When in good health he had a fresh, pleasant face, and, like all large men, and particularly all giants, except those of the story books and nursery tales, was as amiable as he was great in stature. He had a very youthful expression of countenance, coal-black hair, and his hands were so large that one of them could cover the head of a large man, just as an ordinary hand would cover an orange. His feet were not so large proportionately as the hands, but beside an ordinary shoe, one of his shoes would seem to be a sufficient habitation for 'the old woman' of the story book, who 'had so many children she did not know what to do.' When the undertaker came to measure the dead giant for his coffin, it was found that the deceased was full eight feet long. Surely the measure of a man is correctly known when he is dead. The coffin will be nearly 8½ feet long. The body was visited by hundreds of people yesterday, the giant being well known on Fell's Point, where he was justly esteemed for his amiability, especially by the children, who, after the first shrinkage, generally liked to be taken in his arms and elevated as far above the heads of their parents as he could conveniently hold them. Some of the little boys in the neighborhood knew him only by the name of 'The Gi'nt.' The body lay in a small room about twelve feet square, against the south wall, feet toward the west, stretching almost across the apartment from side to side. Candles were burning at the head and foot and sides of the corpse, which was covered with a black pall, with a large white cross on the breast, and crosses in the corners of the cloth. The father of the giant is a large man. When at his best he stood over six feet in his stockings, though he is now a little bent. The mother is not above the medium size for the sex. Both the old people are in good health, and seem vigorous for their years. Including the giant they have had born to them five sons and three daughters. One son only is alive. Some of the children were undersized. Only one, a son, attained the size of his father, except the giant, who exceeded the growth of the parent by nearly two feet. The funeral will take place on Monday, and the burial will be in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

DECREASE IN THE DEBT OF SIX MILLIONS AND A HALF DURING THE PAST MONTH.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,151,992,500 00
Bonds at five per cent	572,137,750 00
Principal	$1,724,130,250 00
Interest	26,080,710 38
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Principal	$14,678,000 00
Interest	83,560 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$8,779,670 26
Interest	243,673 71
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$382,072,147 50
Certificates of deposit	45,855,000 00
Fractional currency	44,904,963 62
Coin certificates	22,269,400 00
Principal	$495,101,511 12
Unclaimed interest	18,794 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,242,689,431 38
Interest	26,426,738 93
Total	$2,269,116,170 31
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$75,626,083 26
Currency	10,319,097 88
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as required by law	45,855,000 00
Total	$131,800,181 14
Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.	
March 1, 1875	$2,137,315,989 17
Feb. 1, 1875	2,143,996,172 29
Decrease of debt during past month	$6,680,183 12
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1874	5,772,251 99
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235 12
Interest paid by the United States	26,264,102 34
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c	5,724,214 29
Balance of interest paid by the United States	20,539,888 05

LAMB'S GRAVE.

Percy Fitzgerald writes to the London *Daily News*, Feb. 1: "On Wednesday, which was the hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Charles Lamb, I made a pilgrimage down to Edmonton, where he is buried. It was disappointing to find that the idea had occurred to no one else. I found it an interesting little town on the old coach road, still old-fashioned and not unpicturesque. The church is a venerable and reverend-looking structure, nearly all overgrown with ivy, flanked by some low alms-houses, designed by the charitable founder for "six poor men and six poor women of the parish," and rising from a large and crowded church-yard. The sexton's wife pointed out Elia's grave. It is a poverty-stricken, shabby memorial, in a sad state of neglect. A gentleman, I was informed, a few years ago had it "done up" at his own expense, a process that did not extend beyond whitening the stone and "reblackening the letters," a restoration that seems to have justified the workman in affixing his name, "J. Hierons," in large letters. The whole consists of a head-stone of extreme thinness and of the meanest effect, with a sort of foot-rest and an intervening little mound. The lettering is of the meagre, attenuated kind that the amiable essayist would himself have called "heartless"—an "of" in the centre being made conspicuous by some penman-like flourishes such as the old writing masters used to delight in. The fence of wattles has long since disappeared, and the stubble on the mound, such as it is, has been burrowed into and "rooted about." The straitened space occupied is almost encroached on by a small but pretentious memorial of some local personage—a storied urn, railing, &c.—to the inscription on which the sexton's wife directed attention with some pride as being that of "Mr. ——, of —— House, and of the Bank of England"—a style and title that would, I fancy, have "arrided" Lamb himself. More grotesque is the ornament on the other side, a long placard of cast iron, about the length of a coffin, and placed in the ground like some gigantic horticultural label. This rusty decoration is all awry, and threatens to tumble over on the neighboring grave. A very few pounds would do something. A substantial granite headstone with his name simply inscribed (the verses might be omitted,) and a low railing would be all that would be required. Mr. Moxon, the son of Emma Isola, would receive any sums that would be sent for the purpose. If any substantial sum were collected it could be devoted to a bust and tablet in the neighboring church. But the grave requires immediate attention."

Max Adeler, in this week's *New-York Weekly*, portrays how a school-boy "got hunk" with his teacher. The lively Max has several other droll yarns in the same paper.—*Monthly Reader.*

INTERESTING TO THE RUPTURED.

After an absence of several months to California, Dr. J. A. Sherman has returned, and may be consulted at his office, No. 1 Ann st. The success and comfort of his method makes his assistance anxiously sought after by those suffering from trusses.—*Evening Post.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

A Walking Advertisement.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, S. C.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I am a walking advertisement for your Golden Medical Discovery, Purgative Pellets, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They have cured me of Catarrh of nine years' standing, which was so bad that it disfigured my nose, and, while curing, it your medicines also cured me of Asthma in its worst and most aggravated form. Before using your medicines I had become reduced in flesh from 155 to 115 pounds, and I now weigh 162 pounds, and am in better health than I have enjoyed for twenty years. Yours truly,

J. L. LUMSDEN.

The above is but a fair sample of hundreds of letters which are received by Dr. Pierce, and in the face of such evidence who can longer doubt that the Doctor's medicines cure the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh.

THE GREAT FAVORITE WITH THE LADIES.

William Forsyth Bynum & Son, druggists, of Live Oak, Fla., write Sep. 16, 1874, as follows: "Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets sell very largely, and give complete satisfaction, as numbers of our customers and friends testify with pleasure. Your Favorite Prescription is indeed the great favorite with the ladies, and numbers can say with joy that it has saved them from eking out a miserable life or meeting with premature death, and restored them to health and happiness."

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Perscription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing back-ache, dragging down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on diseases peculiar to Women will be sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Address as above.

I know a bottle which is full
Of fragrance. It is wonderful
What SOZODONT can do for teeth;
How it can purify the breath;
How it can keep the scurf away,
And save the teeth from all decay.

We only claim what millions know, that DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR cures pain instantly. 25 cents.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Pulmonary Complaints permanently cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

European Tourists find among the higher classes no dentifrice so popular as Lyon's Tooth Tablets.

Lundberg's Perfumes are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

MARTINETTI—ALTROCCHI.—At Florence, Italy, Feb. 6, 1875, at Palazzo Vecchio by the Mayor, and afterward at Villa Altrocchi by Rev. Lawrence A. Mills, GIACOMO MARTINETTI to MARIETTA, daughter of Domenico and Pauline Altrocchi.

DIED.

ALLISON.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 28, of diphtheria, THEODORE TAYLOR, aged 2 years and 11 months, and EDITH, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 15 days, only children of Richard and Mary Allison.

Funeral services on Tuesday, March 2, upon the arrival of the 1:45 P. M. Erie Railway train, foot of Chambers st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BALTES.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, ELIZABETH CATHERINE, wife of William Baltes, in the 70th year of her age.

Friends of the family, of her son Fernando, and her sons-in-law, George Schneider, John W. Hesse, and Adolph Sohst, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 526 8th av., on Tuesday, March 2, 1875 at 1 o'clock.

BENSEL.—Suddenly, Feb. 27, BROWNLEE BENSEL, son of James B. and Maria M. Bensel, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, St. Nicholas av., corner of 155th st., on Tuesday, March 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Train leaves Thirtieth street depot for 152d st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CORNELL.—On the 28th ult., of membraneous croup, THOMAS COOPER, aged 5 years and 9 months, son of Charles W. and Phebe C. Cornell.

DAY.—At the residence of his uncle, J. Johnson, Jr., No. 125 Elliott place, Brooklyn, on Monday, March 1, of scarlet fever, ALBERT H., only son of the late Hon. T. C. Day, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the 18th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Cincinnati.

ELLIOTT.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 27, of diphtheria, KATE CONDIT, daughter of W. P. and Sarah A. Elliott, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral at the residence of Richard Allison, Esq., on Tuesday, March 2, on the arrival of the 1:45 P. M. Erie Railway train, foot of Chambers street.

HINCHMAN.—At Dover, N. J., Saturday morning, Feb. 27, 1875, SUSAN G., wife of G. M. Hinchman, aged 77 years and 10 days.

Funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Dover, N. J., Wednesday, March 3, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

JOHNSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., March 1, 1875, Mrs. FANNY JOHNSON, in the 62d year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 154 Third st., Elizabeth, this afternoon, March 2, at 2 P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Sunday, the 28th ult., MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, in the village of Sing Sing, on Wednesday, March 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves 42d st. at 11 A. M. Carriages in attendance at Sing Sing Depot.

LOOMIS.—On Monday, March 1, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Pope, No. 49 East 21st st., Dr. RUSSELL LOOMIS, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Saratoga papers please copy.

MACY.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, BENJAMIN CORLIES aged 20 years, son of the late Benjamin C. Macy.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 45 Lafayette place, on Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

COMPANY K, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1875.

COMPANY ORDERS No. 5.—It is the painful duty of the Commandant to announce the death of your late comrade, BENJAMIN C. MACY. Members will assemble at the armory at 9:45 A. M., Tuesday, March 2, in civilian dress, crape on left arm, to attend the funeral.

By order of Capt. LENTILHON.

J. H. LIVINGSTON, First Sergeant.

OBERLY.—At Easton, Penn., on Thursday, Feb. 25, ANNE ELIZABETH, wife of Benjamin Oberly, aged 56 years.

PERY.—At the Jumel Mansion, on Washington Heights, on Saturday, Feb. 27, 1875, PAUL GUILLAUME RAYMOND PERY, Esq., in the 42d year of his age.

Solemn requiem high mass will be sung in St. Elizabeth's Church, Fort Washington, on Wednesday, March 3, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and intimate friends of deceased are invited to meet at the mansion at 10 o'clock A. M. of the same day. Carriages will be in waiting at the stations at 152d st., and Fort Washington, to meet the 10:30 A. M. train, Hudson River Railroad, from 30th st.

PIELOW.—On Monday, March 1, at Bantam, Conn., ANTHONY PIELOW, aged 37 years, 7 months, and 7 days, native of Kingston, County Dublin, Ireland.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday, March 3, at 8 A. M., from Bantam, Conn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Woodlawn Cemetery, at 12 A. M.

ROBINSON.—On Monday morning, 1st inst., of diphtheria, EMMA WESTON ROBINSON, aged 5 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 11 A. M., at the residence of her grandfather, R. W. Robinson, No. 318 West 29th st. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

SAYRE.—At the residence of her son-in-law, A. Q. Thompson, Elizabeth, N. J., Mrs. E. P. SAYRE, wife of the late Jas. C. Sayre, of Louisville, Ky., in the 89th year of her age.

STRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, 1st inst., AGNES ELLIOTT, daughter of Henry M. and Agnes Strong, aged 8 years, 5 months and 14 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TRACY.—At Stamford, Conn., Feb. 26, 1875, MARY, widow of the late Robbins Tracy, of Colchester, Conn., in her 77th year.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company, held at their office this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, God, in his all-wise providence, hath removed from our society and from the councils of this board the beloved and venerable form of our late President and associate director, WILLIAM HIBBARD, Esq. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the directors of this company, by the death of WILLIAM HIBBARD have lost an esteemed and valued friend. As an officer and director he was always at the post of duty, punctual in his engagements, firm in his principles of equity and justice, and having always at heart the best interests of the institution over which for so many years he presided. As a man, one whose strict integrity of character, whose upright, honorable course, whose kindness of heart and geniality of temperament endeared him to us and to all by ties much stronger than those arising from any mere business association. May our recollections of him inspire us to be ready and prepared when our time comes to meet him in those blissful abodes where partings are unknown, where sorrow comes not, and where joys are eternal.

Resolved, That to his bereaved and sorrowing family we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this dark hour of their great bereavement. We mourn the loss of a companion and friend, but they the loss of an affectionate father, dearly beloved by them and honored and respected by all.

May "He who doeth all things well" impart to them that consolation which human hearts may pray for, but which human sympathy cannot bestow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our minutes, and a copy of the same, signed by our President and Secretary, be presented to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That this Board now proceed in a body to attend the funeral.

JOHN A. DELANOY, JR., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS WHOSE teeth show marks of decay, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25 cents a bottle.

TREAD ON A WORM AND IT WILL turn, is true, but no more so than give a worm a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, and they will turn over and die. It is better they should than that the mother's idol should pine away and suffer; so feed the child on Lozenges, and send the worms out of the system.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment is a preventive. Every one going abroad should go provided with a quantity of it, and thus escape the retchings and deadliness of this malady. The most delicate stomach retains it, and is strengthened by it. Druggists sell it.

GRAND EXHIBITION AND UNRESERVED SALE OF A PRIVATE GALLERY OF FINE MODERN PAINTINGS, COLLECTED BY A GENTLEMAN NOW RESIDING ABROAD, AND SOLD TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Corot, Escosura, Meyer von Bremen, Beranger, Bierstadt, Chavet, Burgers, Lambinet, Plassau, Verboeckhoven, Fichel, Delaroche, Eastman Johnson, Carl Jube, Gustave Doré, Carl Hoff, Lasalle, Montfallet, Accard, Frayer, &c., &c., &c.

THE WHOLE NOW ON EXHIBITION, day and evening, at the ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY.

The auctioneers beg to note that the entire collection will be sold by auction, as announced, (without reserve,) THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, commencing at 7:30 o'clock, at the CLINTON HALL SALEROOMS.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT OWNers of the Green-wood Cemetery to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees, will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 6, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 10 A. M.; On WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M.; On THURSDAY at 11:30, and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT par, in assorted denominations. Apply at the Cashier's desk, *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

£1,000 MYSTERIOUS BOOK IS NOW OUT.

Published by the LITERARY AND ART PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 806 Broadway, entitled the PRIVATE LIFE OF A KING.

By BANVARD, the artist.

12mo. 666 pages. Price, $2 50. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

"OBSERVATIONS ON DISEASES OF WOMEN." By J. J. SPRENG, M. D., late member New-York Academy of Medicine. Mailed for 10 cents. Address the author, No. 201 West 22d st. The *Medical Review* says: This pamphlet should be read by every lady.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting at No. 291 East 4th st. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. McCOLLEY, Secretary. A. WATTS, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 1, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	255	Pea-nuts, bags	852
Bees-wax, pk	1	Rice, pks	168
B. W. Flour, bags	351	Rice Chaff, sks	100
Copper, bbls	42	Rice Flour, sks	93
Cotton, bales	5,004	Resin, bbls	373
Flour, bbls	12,953	Butter, pks	3,977
Meal, bbls	1,300	Cheese, pks	3,626
Meal, bags	564	Pork, pks	602
Wheat, bushels	23,720	Cut-meats, pks	2,054
Corn, bushels	54,500	Lard, tcs	1,780
Oats, bushels	12,575	Oil-cake, pks	1,094
Malt, bushels	3,000	Dressed Hogs, No	134
Barley, bushels	2,500	Stearine, pks	147
Peas, bushels	600	Tallow, pks	43
Grass-seed, bags	616	Grease, pks	14
Oat-meal, bbls	155	Red Oil, bbls	50
Dried Fruit, pks	140	Sugar, bbls	194
Eggs, bbls	841	Spelter, pcs	3,216
Flax-seed, bags	8	Starch, pks	1,985
Hemp, bales	37	Tea, pks	364
Hops, bales	13	Tobacco, hhds	66
Hides, No	789	Tobacco, pks	864
Hides, bdls	869	Wool, bales	5
Leather, sides	17,205	Whisky, bbls	705

COFFEE—There has been less inquiry noted for Rio and Santos, prices of which have been further reduced ¼c.@½c., making the decline for the week ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb. on more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,448 bags by the Ontario, and 716 bags by the Lidador, on private terms. Of the cargo of 6,498 bags by the Havana, just received, 5,000 bags are reported as having been sold previous to arrival. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 45,934 bags; sales, 27,509 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 104,499 bags, (against 83,073 bags a week ago;) at Baltimore, 38,986 bags; at Hampton Roads, 5,000 bags; at Richmond, 2,693 bags; at Savannah, 3,000 bags; at New-Orleans, 21,792 bags; and at Galveston, 7,712 bags. Other kinds have been dull, heavy, and irregular; no further dealings of importance reported; stock increasing. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good at 17½c.@17¾c.; prime, 18c.@18¼c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@19c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17¼c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 20c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c., ₩ lb. gold.

COTTON—Less demand has been noted for early delivery, particularly from export buyers, who have been bidding very reservedly. The speculative inquiry has been fair, the call from spinners light. Prices have been quoted barely steady. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, of 2,732 bales, (of which 2,359 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 258 bales to spinners, 1,454 bales to speculators, and 1,020 bales in transit. A fairly active movement has been reported for forward delivery, on, however, a reduction of 1-32c.@5-32c. ₩ lb., influenced by the free arrivals at the ports, the less satisfactory Liverpool advices, and the more urgent offerings, closing about steady at the modified figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,000 bales, (of which 12,300 bales were on Saturday evening and 14,700 bales to-day,) with 2,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c.; April at 16 17-32c.; May at 16 27-32c.@16⅞c.; June at 17⅛c.@17 5-32c.; July at 17 13-32c.@17 7-16c.; August at 17 17-32c.@17 9-16c.; September at 16⅞c.@16 15-16c., and October at 16⅝c.@16 11-16c. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,004 bales, of which 1,296 bales were by railway. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 16,741 bales, against 20,947 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 28,163 bales, against 30,224 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,930,709 bales, against 3,094,666 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 5,140 bales; to the Continent, 2,674 bales. Stock in New-York, 173,909 bales; consolidated stocks at the ports, 830,988 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16½	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

FLOUR—A fairly active movement has been reported in low grade State and Western Flour, at somewhat steadier prices, chiefly in shipping Extras, in lines, within the range of $4 90@$5 10 for the English market, partly from store. City Mill product quiet, the several mills having contracts to fill, resulting from the very free dealings of last week, which will keep them busy for some weeks with deliveries. Trade and Family Extras in quite moderate request, in a jobbing way, within the former range. The sales since our last have been 17,650 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 40; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$4 80, chiefly at $4 50@$4 60; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 70@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 85, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 65@$5 10, mostly at $4 90@$5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5@$5 75, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 9,250 bbls. shipping stock, nearly all Western and State Extras, on the basis of our quotations, of which were 2,000 bbls. very good Extra State from store at $55 ₩ bbl.... Southern Flour has been quiet but quoted firm, demand mostly for job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras.... Canada Flour continues dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand, and quoted steady, within the range of from $4@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 340 bbls., chiefly at $4 80@$5 10 for Superfine, ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been in more demand, within the range of $3 80@$4 40 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,300 bbls., including 850 bbls. Brandywine at $4 75 ₩ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in quite moderate request at from $1 50@$1 85 ₩ 100 lb....Oat-meal has been slow of sale within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₩ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour has been in comparatively limited request within the range of $2 50@$3 ₩ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, on lighter offering, and a good demand, mainly on export account, closing firmly, favored, in part, by the further yielding in ocean freights for Liverpool. Winter Wheat very quiet, but held with confidence. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 112,500 bushels at $1 15@$1 20 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, car stock, chiefly at $1 18@$1 19 for very good to strictly prime Minnesota, afloat; $1 11@$1 13½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 13 afloat; $1 09½@$1 12 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 10@$1 12½ for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 10 for prime, in store; $1 05@$1 09 for No. 3 Spring; $1 22@$1 26 for fair ordinary to choice Red Western, odd lots; $1 26@$1 27 for Amber do; $1 25@$1 34 for poor to choice White Western....New Corn has been in reduced stock, and quoted a shade higher, with a very good demand noted for shipment and home trade account, closing strong. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels at 83½c.@84½c. for fair to very choice new Mixed Western, closing with 84c. bid, and up to 84½c., asked, for prime, afloat; 84c.@85c. for fair to extra choice new Yellow Western, car stock; 84c.@84½c. for new White do., odd lots. Old Corn dull and unsettled. ....Rye quite dull within the previous nominal range of from 84c.@94c. for Canada, (in bond,) Western and State....Barley in limited demand and weak in price; sales 2,500 bushels Canada West at $1 30....Barley-malt dull and nominal at from $1 25@$1 60.... Canada Peas have been more sought after on export account, and quoted higher, with sales reported of 16,500 bushels, to arrive, first half of March, at $1 10 ₩ bushel....Oats have been in quite moderate request at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 37,500 bushels at 67c.@69½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly car stock; 68½c.@71½c. for White Western; 66½c.@68c. for Mixed State; and 68½c.@70c. for White State....Hay, Straw, and Feed steady, but without notable activity.... The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 2,902,319 bushels Wheat, 2,065,613 bushels Corn, 48,099 bushels Rye, 226,798 bushels Barley, 136,390 bushels Malt, 862,312 bushels Oats, and 1,098 bushels Peas: showing a further increase in the stock of Corn, with a reduction in that of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, and Malt, in store, since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,242,629 bushels, as against 6,330,649 bushels last Monday, and 3,029,069 bushels this date last year.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite dull since our last, with domestic Cloth quoted at 11½c.@12c. Calcutta Bags nominal, 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9¼c., ₩ lb.

HEMP—Has been in very limited demand at unchanged prices: 150 bales Jute Butts sold at 2⅝c., currency, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit. Manila quoted at 7c.@7½c.; Sisal at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold, ₩ lb.; clean Russian at $225@$230, gold, ₩ ton; Dressed American, $250@$300; Undressed do., $175, currency, ₩ ton. Jute, 4c.@5½c. Jute Butts, 2⅝c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c., ₩ lb. Stock here, as made up by Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co., includes 110,073 bales of Manila Hemp, 15,600 bales Jute, 36,000 bales Jute Butts, and 400 bales Jute Rejections; and at Boston, 13,632 bales Manila Hemp, 3,900 bales Jute, 3,600 bales Jute Butts, and 1,900 bales Jute Rejections. The sales of Jute here in February were 2,500 bales at current rates; of Jute Butts, here and in Boston, 13,000 bales at 2⅜c.@2⅝c., currency, on the spot.

HIDES—Quiet at unchanged rates; sales 1,574 Montevideo, 1,953 Central American, and 250 wet salted Texas on private terms.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans has been held firmly, but trade has been very dull; only 80 bbls. reported sold, in lots, at 58c.@65c. ₩ gallon. Foreign product has been inactive. Only a few invoices as yet available to buyers. Demand from refiners comparatively slow, there having been thus far only a very partial resumption of operations at the refineries. Trade inquiry light. No further dealings reported in invoices. The cargo of 410 hhds. and 30 tcs. Sagua, recently received, has not yet been marketed. A cargo of 678 hhds. and 71 tcs. new crop Matanzas, and another of 509 hhds. and 60 tcs. do., of late arrival, have been imported by refiners. A cargo of 480 hhds. and 48 tcs. Cardenas, just arrived, comes to order. Invoices of 205 puncheons Demerara, 71 hhds. do., 215 puncheons, and 49 bbls. Barbados, and other smaller lots of recent receipt, have not yet been disposed of. The stock of foreign in first hands was 2,788 hhds., (of which 777 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 578 hhds. English Islands, and 1,433 hhds. Martinique,) against 434 hhds. same date last year, (of which 259 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, and 175 hhds. English Islands.) And of New-Orleans, 800 bbls., against 5,086 bbls. same time in 1874. We quote here: Porto Rico, 38c.@53c.; Barbados, 36c.@40c.; Demerara, 35c.@47½c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 35c.@42c.; do., Clayed, 35c.@39c.; do., Centrifugal, 30c.@33c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 55c.@67c. for good to fancy....Syrups have been fairly active and firm, with sugar Syrup within the range of 35c.@70c., the latter for fancy, ₩ gallon.... Sugar-house Molasses has been moderately sought after, on the basis of 33c. for hhds. and 35c. for bbls. old product, with new quoted at 31c. and 34c., in hhds. and bbls., respectively.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand, in good part, for export, with Strained to Good Strained quoted up to $2 10@$2 15 ₩ 280 lb.; sales, 700 bbls. No. 2 at $2 35@$2 45; 450 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2 25@$2 75....A light inquiry, chiefly jobbing, prevails for Tar at $2 12½@$2 25 for Wilmington, and for City Pitch at $2 25 ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 100 bbls. merchantable at 36c., part from dock; market dull.

PETROLEUM—In view of the more favorable advices from the primary market, holders have been claiming higher prices, thus checking business, though a fair inquiry has been noted....Crude, in bulk, quoted here 7¾c.@8c....Refined at 15c.@15¼c.; sales reported of 5,000 bbls., late March delivery, at 15¼c....At Philadelphia, sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls., (old contracts,) deliverable by March 10, at 14¼c., and 5,000 bbls., March, at 14¾c....Refined, in cases, 20½c.@22c....City Naphtha, 10¼c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand for early delivery, mostly for export, at somewhat firmer prices, with sales reported of 375 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 25; 60 bbls. Clear Pork at $22; 40 bbls. Prime Mess, on private terms, quoted at $18; 70 bbls. Family Mess at $18 75; with Extra Prime quoted at $14 50@$15. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 1,500 bbls. May options at $19 50, with March quoted at $19 10, and April at $19 25 ₩ bbl. ....The stock of Pork in the packing-yards to-day was 62,445 bbls., (including 605 bbls. old and 61,840 bbls. new,) against 50,366 bbls. Feb. 1, 1875, and 64,954 bbls. March 1, 1874. The receipts of Pork in February were 26,413 bbls. The stock here to-day included 580 bbls. of old Mess, 8,147 bbls. new Mess, 914 bbls Prime Mess, 1,613 bbls. Prime, and 49,972 bbls. of uninspected new Pork....Dressed Hogs have been in more urgent demand and quoted higher on lighter offerings; City, 8⅞c.@9c.; Western at 8½c. ₩ lb....Cut-meats have been in moderately active request, mostly City, at steady prices. Sales, 20 tcs. Pickled Shoulders, at 7¾c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; 1,250 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10⅝c.@10¾c., chiefly at 10⅝c.; small lots of Smoked Hams at 12¼c.@12⅝c.; 45 tcs. bagged Hams at 13½c. 50 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11c.; with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted dull at 7¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 10¾c.@11¼c.; Dry-salted Hams, 20 to 15 lb., in bxs., at 10¼c.@11c. ₩ lb....Bacon has been held with more confidence, but has been quiet; sales, 100 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10¼c., with Short Clear quoted at 10⅞c.; Long and Short Clear at 10½c.@10⅝c., and City Long Clear at 10½c. And, for Milwaukee delivery, 500 bxs. Long Clear and 250 bxs. Short Clear at 10c. ₩ lb....Lard has been moderately active and quoted firmer under more favorable Western advices, with sales reported for early delivery of 1,150 tcs. Western Steam, ordinary to strictly prime, at 13¼c.@13 13-16c.; 75 tcs. City at 13⅝c., quoted at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; small lots of Refined, for the Continent, on the basis of 14c.@14⅛c.; 400 tcs. do., for South America, on private terms, and 1,000 tcs. do., for the West Indies, at 13⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,000 tcs., March options, at 13 11-16c.@13 13-16c.; closing at the latter rate; 500 tcs., April, at 13 15-16c., closing at 13 15-16c.@14c.; 250 tcs., May, at 14⅛c.; 250 tcs., June, at 14⅛c., subsequently quoted at 14¼c. ₩ lb....A very moderate inquiry prevails for Beef at, however steady rates. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet, ₩ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $33 for City Extra do., ₩ tierce. Sales 75 bbls. and 60 tcs. Beef Hams wanted at $19@$22 for good to choice. Sales 200 bbls. within the range.... Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day 13,537 tcs. and bbls., (including 407 tcs. and bbls Old, and 13,130 tcs. and bbls. New) against 16,171 tcs. and bbls. Feb. 1, 1875, and 10,857 tcs. and bbls. March 1, 1874. ....The receipts of Beef in February were 916 pks.... Butter has been quoted rather weak as to values within the previous range, on more liberal offerings, and a comparatively limited inquiry....Cheese steady on a moderate demand....Eggs less active within the range of 35c.@40c. for fair to fancy fresh marks.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive and weak in price, with Crude quoted at 5½c., gold, free; stock here, 10,000 bags, and at Boston, 3,900 bags.

SEEDS—Clover has been dull and steady; 200 bags strictly prime State reported sold at 11c.; and 240 bags Western, reported as low as 10½c. ₩ lb. Other kinds have been in limited request at former rates.... Rough Flax dull at $2 20@$2 30; Timothy at $2 80@$2 90, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 20, gold. Stock of Calcutta Linseed here, 4,000 bags, and of Bombay, 3,400 bags. None of either kind at Boston.

SUGARS—Pending the final disposition of the tariff amendments trade has been very dull, operators evincing little disposition to transact business. Values have been quoted nominally unchanged. The arrivals within the past three days have been again very liberal, and the supplies available consequently more extensive. Sales to-day were reported of only 52 bxs. Clayed at 8⅜c. And, on Saturday evening, 697 hhds. Refining at market rates, and 273 bxs. Centrifugal at steady prices. The Receipts of Raw Sugars here in February have been 40,761 hhds., 37,040 bxs., 283,926 bags (and 6,233 hhds. Melado). Sales during February, 24,094 hhds., 28,590 bxs., and 207,739 bags (and 4,701 hhds. Melado). Stock in first hands here this morning, 35,306 hhds., 39,888 bxs., 129,073 bags (with 3,707 hhds. Melado), against 23,770 hhds., 32,088 bxs., and 63,395 bags Feb. 1, 1875, and 17,286 hhds., 29,635 bxs., 171,808 bags (and 149 hhds Melado) March 1, 1874. The stock of bag Sugar includes 61,547 bags Manila, 47,217 bags Brazil, 16,113 bags Cuba, 3,498 bags Java, 354 bags Mexican, and 344 bags Beet-root Sugar. We now quote fair Refining very firm at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8 13-16c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@8⅞c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7½c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good demand at firm prices, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; A's at 9½c.@10c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Has been moderately active at about steady rates; equal to 135,000 lb. good to prime sold at 8⅜c.@8½c. ₩ lb....Stearine quiet, and quoted easier and irregular in price. Sales, 43 tcs. prime Western at 13⅞c.; with prime to choice City, in hhds., quoted at 14⅜c.@14¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive at very irregular prices. Sales, 1,100 half chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been dull, since our last, at unchanged rates. Messrs. M. Rader & Son make the receipts of Domestic Leaf here, 619 hhds. in February; deliveries from the inspection warehouses here, 2,264 hhds.; stock in the inspection warehouses here to-day, 42,254 hhds. against 10,164 hhds. March 1, 1874. Exports of Tobacco from this port in February, 1,360 hhds. Leaf, 1,309 cases Seed Leaf, 1,107 bales, 160 ceroons, and 85 pks. of other kinds. And of Manufactured, 579,051 lb. Of the 1,800 hhds. Kentucky Leaf sold in February, 900 hhds. were for export. The receipts of Spanish Tobacco at this port in February were 6,975 bales; deliveries, 5,018 bales; stock March 1, 6,889 bales, (of which were 6,121 bales Havana, 580 bales Yara, and 188 bales Clenfuegos.)

WHISKY—Dull and heavy, with offerings reported at $1 07, and bids reduced to $1 05 ₩ gallon. No business reported.

FREIGHTS—Trade in this line has been on a restricted scale, both on berth and charter. Berth-room has been offering more freely, particularly for Grain, rates on which have shown a further decline. The chartering business has been slow, with rates quoted about as before. Tonnage for Petroleum in most request.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 60 bbls. Whalefoots at 30s. ₩ ton; and, by steam, 850 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ₩ lb., [Saturday's report of engagements should have been printed 1,350 bales]; 24,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels Corn, at 6¾d.; and 16,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@7d. ₩ bushel; 200 bbls. Pork at 4s. ₩ bbl.; 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ₩ 280 lb.; 200 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₩ bbl.; 7,500 Staves on private terms. And by steam from New-Orleans via New-York 1,200 bales Cotton, reported at 17-32d ₩ lb....For London, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ₩ standard bushel; 1,650 pks. Provisions, part at 40s.; 50 tons Greaves at 40s.; 5 tons Clover-seed at 40s, and 150 pks. Leather on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For Hull, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 7½d. ₩ bushel, and 50 tons Clover-seed at 35s. ₩ ton....For the Continent, (excluding Dutch ports,) a British ship, 1,008 tons, (to arrive,) with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum from New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore at 5s. ₩ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, from Baltimore, 800 bales Cotton reported at ⅞c. ₩ lb....For Hamburg, a brig, with general cargo from Maceio, reported at equal to 1d. ₩ lb....For Lisbon, a brig, 177 tons, with Sugar, reported from Bahia at 55s., free on board....For Marseilles, an American ship, 905 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore at 55s.@70s....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 385 tons, hence, with Resin, reported at 87½c. ₩ 280 lb....For Hayti and back to Boston, an American schooner, 119 tons, reported at $1,300....For the north side of Cuba and back to Baltimore, three American schooners, reported at $3 for Molasses.... For Cardenas, a brig, with Shooks, from St. John, reported at 16c., gold....For New-York, an American ship, 1,099 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at 50s.@65s., and two British brigs, 288 and 140 tons, with do., from Bahia, at 35s.@38s. 9d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 1, 1875.

There was a firm trade in Beeves, with about ¼c. ₩ lb. advance on choice quality Steers; there was no advance for ordinary quality Cattle, and poor, lean Beeves were slow of sale. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 10c.@13c. ₩ lb., weights 5½ to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7¼c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weights 5 to 9 cwt.; from 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows were not quoted, and Veals and grass Calves were held on sale with the prospect of a fair trade. There was a fair trade in Sheep at 5¾c.@8c. ₩ lb., a few choice quality yearling Lambs included in top lots; on a heavy run several car-loads remained unsold at noon. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City-dressed opened slow at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. Western-dressed were little more than nominal at 8⅛c.@8¼c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 17 rough Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight, 6¾ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 84 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., and $15 on the lot; 66 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb. and $1 on ₩ head, weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 84 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 60 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong; 63 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., strong. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 93 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ to 9 cwt.; for Johnson & Jennings, 96 common Ohio Steers at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. R. Knowlton sold for S. Belden 2 State Oxen, live weight 3,260 lbs., to dress 55 lb., net, at 10¾c. ₩ lb. For J. Sever, 7 dry State Cows, at $38 ₩ head. C. J. Fagan sold for B. H. Lane 16 meal-fed Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for W. V. Wood 12 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 109 common Illinois Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼c., scant; 65 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 47 fair Illinois Steers, at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. S. Moses sold for self 33 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weights 5½ cwt.@6½ cwt.; 32 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 100 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 38 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for selves 27 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Gillis sold for self 51 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 26 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 90 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,670 lb., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 178 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,760 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 172 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,070 lb., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 141 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,980 lb., at 7¾c. ₩ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 201 mixed Western Sheep, weight 16,200 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 495 Ohio Sheep, weight 41,420 lb., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 58 Ohio Sheep, weight 5,130 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 221 Michigan Sheep, weight 19,810 lb., at 6⅝c. ₩ lb.; 117 Michigan Sheep, weight 10,830 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 75 Indiana Sheep, weight 6,560 lb., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 228 Indiana Sheep, weight 21,450 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 83 State Sheep, weight 7,380 lb., at 6⅝c. ₩ lb.; 96 State Sheep, weight 8,800 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 184 State Sheep, weight 16,530 lb., at 6⅞c. ₩ lb.; 112 State Sheep, weight 10,380 lb., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 259 State Sheep, weight 24,600 lb., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 343 State Sheep, weight 36,040 lb., at 7⅜c. ₩ lb.; 167 State Sheep, weight 17,050 lb., at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 178 State Sheep, weight 17,000 lb., at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 149 choice quality State Sheep, with a few yearling Lambs in the flock, weight 15,790 lb., at 8c. ₩ lb. Same firm also sold for week ending Feb. 27, 1875: 7,080 Sheep at an average of $6 13 ₩ head; 106 Calves at an average of $11 60 ₩ head.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Yards.—Judd & Buckingham sold 104 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,490 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 186 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,950 lb., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 340 Ohio Sheep, weight 29,460 lb., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 121 lean Ohio Sheep, weight 8,680 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; held on sale, 7 cars of Sheep. P. Lorch sold 220 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,230 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 212 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,090 lb., at $6 56¼ ₩ cwt.; 197 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,600 lb., at $6 81¼ ₩ cwt.; held on sale, 5 cars of Sheep.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for J. Needy 127 choice Ohio Steers at 12½c.@13¾c. ₩ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for P. Duffy 34 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Herendon & Co. 19 poor Kentucky Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for Shokensy & Co. 48 Kentucky Steers, from poor to good, from 9½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for P. McFillan 40 Texan Steers at 7¼c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt. Fitch & Freese sold for Hedges & Co. 18 common Indiana Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt. C. Khan sold for Khan & Brown 24 generally fair Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 12 fair Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co., were disposed of as follows: M. Lauterbach sold 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 32 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 14 Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,550 lb. ₩ head, at 5c.@5½c. ₩ lb. F. Samuels sold 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt., and $1 off ₩ head; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 96 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weights 5¾ to 6½ cwt.; 50 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weights 6 to 6¾ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 64 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 15 Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,350 lb. ₩ head, at 5c.@5½c. ₩ lb. George Toffey sold 88 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for H. Greaves 18 poor Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 34 common Kentucky Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 17 common Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for J. Harper, 16 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for N. Powell, 34 Indiana Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., weights 6¼ to 7¼ cwt. George Toffey sold for M. Vogel, 17 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., with $1 on ₩ head. There were also sold on commission for S. W. Allerton 75 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for D. H. Sherman, 30 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13¾c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Saddler & Co., 17 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for H. Hartman, 33 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for J. Harrison, 17 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for C. H. Shoat, 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for D. Ayers, 18 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for L. Schomberg, 15 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also 167 Illinois Sheep, weight 95 lb. ₩ head, at $6 70 ₩ cwt. Kase & Sons sold 123 Ohio Sheep, weight 81 lb. ₩ head, at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 172 Ohio Sheep, weight 92 lb. ₩ head, at 6½c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixteenth Street Yards for the week ending Feb. 27, 1875: 3,340 head of Horned Cattle. Fresh arrivals at same yards on this forenoon: 1,353 head of Horned Cattle.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, for week ending Feb. 27, 1875: 9,944 Sheep, 141 Cows, 10 Bulls, 7 Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,827 Sheep, 39 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Feb. 27, 1875: 12,147 Hogs, 4,958 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,320 Hogs, 385 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Feb. 27, 1875: 2,857 head of horned Cattle, 103 Cows, 4,853 Sheep, 11,433 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,431 head of Horned Cattle, 17 Cows, 642 Sheep, 5,427 Hogs.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Cattle quiet; receipts 2,500 head; sales at $3@$5 62½; stockers, $3 25@$4 25; butchers', $3 50@$4 50; common to good shipping, $4 75@$5 50; shipments, 2,000 head. Live Hogs firm and fairly active: receipts, 7,000 head; sales at a range of $6 25@$7 60, the latter figure for only one bunch of fancy; the most of the sales were at $6 60@$7; shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep in fair demand at full prices for shipping; sales at a range of $3 50@$6.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Beef Cattle in fair demand, prices without material change; sales 2,100 at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Extra State and Western Steers; 6c.@7c. for fair to good do.; 4c.@5½c. gross weight, for common as to quality. Sheep in fair demand; sales 10,000 at 5c.@7¼c. gross, as to condition. Hogs lower; sales 5,000 at $10 50@$11 25 per cwt. net.

THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Flour firm and steady; Howard street and Western Superfine, $4@$4 25; do. Extra, $4 62@$4 75; do. Family, $5 25@$6 25; City Mills Superfine, $4@$4 25; do. Extra, $4 62@$5 25; do. Rio Brands, $6 25@$6 50; do. Family, $8. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Amber Western, $1 20@$1 21; No. 2 do., $1 18@$1 19; No. 3 do., $1 14; No. 1 Red Western, $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 16@$1 17; No. 3 do., $1 12@$1 13; Red Pennsylvania, $1 19@$1 20; Red Maryland, $1 10@$1 20; Amber do., $1 25; White do., $1 10@$1 25. Corn—Southern quiet, but Western firmer; White Southern, 80c.; Yellow do., 78c.@79c.; Mixed Western, 79½c. Oats quiet and steady; Southern, 68c.@71c.; White Western, 68c.; Mixed do., 65c.@66c. Rye dull at $1@$1 04. Hay dull at $18@$21. Provisions firmer. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard dull at 13½c.@14c. Butter dull; good to fine Western Tub and Roll, 22c.@28c. Petroleum quiet at 7½c.@7¼c. Coffee quiet: ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 16¾c.@18¾c. Whisky firm at $1 10@$1 11.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only business transacted at the Exchange yesterday Monday, March 1, was a sale by William Kennelly, in foreclosure, under a Supreme Court order, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick house, with lot 19.7 by 68.4, No. 348 East Twelfth street, south side, between First and Second avenues, for $9,050, to Frederick Mensinger.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange, as announced, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., special guardian's sale of the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 21 by 100, No. 276 Seventh avenue, west side, 24.8 feet south of Twenty-sixth street; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a building, with six lots of land, together forming a plot in size 75 by 199.10, three of the plots being on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, south side, and three on One Hundred and Fifty-first street, north side, (rears adjoining,) 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Executrix sale of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 21.1 by 100, No. 169 Lexington avenue, east side, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 92, on East Eighteenth street, north side, 265 feet west of Avenue A; also, similar sales, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West Ninety-ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported, at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

NEW BUILDINGS.

Tenth avenue, Nos. 822 and 824, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25.6 by 55, 19.6 by 55; F. Graner, owner.

Thompson street, Nos. 137, 139, and 141, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 24.8 by 75; Frederick Kercheis, owner.

Broadway, Nos. 385 and 387, two iron and brick first-class stores and dwellings, each five stories, 30.4½ by 82; Matilda Grosvenor and Charlotte M. Goodridge, owners.

East Ninth street, Nos. 333 and 335, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 56; John Theiss, owner.

East Twelfth street, rear, No. 427, a brick workshop, three stories, 24.2 by 30; Ernest Ohl, owner.

Sixth avenue, Nos. 964 and 966, two brick stores and French flats, each five stories, 25.2½ by 75; Authur Gileander, owner.

Lexington avenue, east side, 52 feet south of Eighty-fourth street, a brick store and two second-class dwellings, two stories, 50 by 62; M. Kriest, owner.

Second avenue, Nos. 647 and 649, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 24.8½ by 76; J. Cooper, owner.

Mott street, No. 51, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25.6 by 43.6; John Ochse, owner.

West Thirty-second street, No. 455, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 65; L. Doyle, owner.

Henry street, No. 73, a brick stable, two stories, 25 by 17.4; G. Soelke, owner.

West Sixteenth street, No. 321, a brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 50; S. Coulin, owner.

Eighty-eighth street, north side, 60 feet east of First avenue, brick stable, one story, 13 by 15; William H. Kohnig, owner.

East Eighty-fifth street, north side, 225 feet east of First avenue, six brown-stone, first-class dwellings, each three stories, 16.8 by 45; C. Baxter, owner.

Pitt street, No. 139, one brick bakery and tenement, five stories, 25 by 54; M. Vetter, owner.

West Twelfth street, No. 350, a brick tenement, five stories, 20.5 by 64; Jacob Schmidt, owner.

West Twelfth street, Nos. 352 and 354, two brick tenements, each five stories, 25 by 64; Jacob Schmidt, owner.

West Broadway, No. 103, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; T. Aufenager, owner.

Allen street, Nos. 27 and 29, two brick stores and tenements, each five and a half stories, 25.1½ by 71; Lucas Glackner, owner.

Sixth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one frame building, one story, 55 by 50; Henry Ungrish, owner.

First avenue, No. 192, rear, a brick stable, two stories, 17 by 18; A. A. Roberts, owner.

East Forty-fourth street, No. 243, a brick tenement, four stories, 18.6 by 49; James O'Hare, owner.

One Hundred and Sixty-third street, south side, 150 feet west of Delmonico place, a frame dwelling, two stories, 24 by 32; John Kingston, owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the thirty-seven buildings enumerated, $431,000.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

Bayard street, No. 12, unsafe rear wall and brick extension; Mrs. Eames, owner.

East Thirteenth street, No. 429, unsafe rear and west gable walls; John A. Foley, owner.

Eighth avenue, No. 276, unsafe rear area wall and coping; J. Denham, agent.

Seventh avenue No. 135, unsafe south gable wall, rear wall, foundation, and columns; Peter Goelet, owner.

Seventh avenue, No. 103, unsafe awning frame work on front; William B. Astor, owner.

Chrystie street, No. 84, unsafe north gable wall; Henry Koenig, owner.

Stone street, No. 7, unsafe girders, columns, and floor-beams; William H. Ross, agent.

Stone street, No. 9, unsafe trimmer and tail-beams, (and no ladder to roof;) B. Haxtun, agent.

Ninth avenue, No. 242, dangerously unsafe throughout; estate of James A. O'Reilly, agent.

Eighth avenue, No. 754, walls unsafe, (by reason of excavation on adjoining lot;) Aaron C. Allen, agent.

Greenwich street, No. 385, unsafe south gable wall; James P. Foster, agent.

North Moore street, No. 82, unsafe rear extension timbers, (also chimneys;) Trinity Church Corporation, agent.

North Moore street, No. 60, unsafe easterly gable and rear walls; Jacob Lawall, agent.

Park place, No. 5, unsafe easterly foundation wall; William Kevan, agent.

Sixth avenue, No. 71, walls and piers generally unsafe; George Chesterman, agent.

West Thirty-fifth street, No. 541, generally unsafe, from its open and exposed condition; Rev. N. Brown, agent.

Washington street, No. —, unsafe caps and girder of second floor, and floor overloaded; C. F. Randolph, agent.

East Twenty-eighth street, No. 318, (brick stable,) in a dangerous and unsafe condition; Desso Didway.

Canal street, No. 399, unsafe columns and piers, and generally unsafe; Sidney Young, agent.

East Houston street, No. 328, unsafe rear wall and window sills; H. N. Butler, owner.

One Hundred and Fiftieth street, 350 feet from north-west corner of Third avenue, Melrose, foundation walls exposed and rendered unsafe by reason of lowering of street grade; St. Mary Literary Institute, owner.

West Twenty-first street, No. 333, in a generally unsafe condition; John Gaffney, owner.

Unsafe Chimneys.

Bleecker street, No. 202; A. Ward, agent.
Third avenue, No. 1,921; G. V. Ryerson, agent.
Third avenue, No. 2,012; L. S. King, agent.
North Moore street, No. 76; Trinity Church, owners.
Greenwich street, No. 378; Trinity Church, owners.
Greenwich street, No. 374; Trinity Church, owners.
North Moore street, No. 80; Trinity Church, owners.
North Moore street, No. 78; Trinity Church, owners.
City Hall place, No. 15; George King, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, MARCH 1.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 4-story brick house and lot, No. 348 East 12th st., s. s., 99.9 ft. w. of 1st av.; lot 19.7x68.4 .... $9,050

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 27.

Cedar st., s. s., No. 82, 21.10x84.9; T. Smith, Committee, and others, to J. A. Whiting $64,500
Prince st., n. e. corner Marion st., 76.11x75.1, church; the Shiloh Presbyterian Church to the Trustees of the Presbytery, New-York 65,000
11th st., No. 82 West, s. s., 21.4x94.9; J. C. Brevoort to H. von Keller and F. J. Allen 21,000
17th st., n. s., 132.3 ft. e. of Irving place, 25x92; W. P. Stymus to J. Rodman 12,750
42d st., s. s., 288.3 ft. e. of 11th av., 19.7x98.9; Ann, wife of E. H. Mears, to M. J. Coggey 12,000
51st st., n. s., 112.9 ft. e. of 1st av., 18.9x100.5; D. McKenzie and G. W. Ridgley to P. Lavelle 16,000
52d st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; O. H. P. Archer to W. B. Asten 31,000
122d st., n. s., 137.11 ft. e. of 1st av., 33.4x100.11; J. Morley to G. D. Coaney and W. H. Coaney 20,000
Clinton av., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 2d st., 25x100, Woodlawn Heights; W. Burnard to Annie, wife of M. Spillane 275
2d av., s. e. corner 12th st., 20.7x100; J. H. Bearns and Anna M. E. Wilker to F. C. Hahn 29,000
6th av., w. s., 83.8 ft. s. of 25th st., 19.10x100; J. M. Schrimer to A. and S. Harris 35,000
10th av., e. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 38th st., 24.5x52; M. J. Coggey to Ann Mears 20,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

3d av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 65th st., 20x65; P. Lavelle and D. McKenzie to G. W. Ridgley $14,250

LEASES RECORDED.

Bleecker st., No. 354, store, &c., 5 years, per year $1,200
Grand st., No. 153, s. e. corner Elm st., 3 years, per year 1,400
Greenwich st., No. 320, 5 years, per year 3,000
Washington st., n. w. corner Morton st., 75x100 on Washington st. and 75x125 on Morton st., 5 years, per year, all taxes, assets, &c. 6,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Kelty; price $28,500; $20,000 may remain: possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

GREAT BARGAIN.—NEW BRICK HOUSE, WITH $500 furniture; all modern improvements; fine, improving avenue, South Brooklyn; cash $1,000, mortgage $3,000; house cost to build, $3,500. Cars pass the door. Address CALIFORNIA, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD, A NINE-room cottage, with modern improvements, situate on high ground; convenient to horse or steam cars; in first-class neighborhood; a good location for a physician or dentist, on easy terms. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house No. 3 West 46th st.; size, 22x60x100; all in good order; will sell at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 231 West 45th st., in fee: size 21x56x100. Apply on the premises, or of R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

$25,500 WILL BUY THE MOST ATtractive three-story, high-stoop brown-stone house now in the market, on 25th st., near 4th av. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

$20,000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone English basement house on 34th st., near 7th av. See it. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

CONGREGATIONS TAKE NOTICE.—TO lease, two lots on 50th st., near 8th av. Church now on them for sale cheap. M. PARPART, No. 709 3d av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE IN 54th st., near 6th av.; all modern improvements; possession May 1, 1875. Apply at No. 681 6th av.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED City property. W. H. ONDERDONK, 284 Pearl st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST GENTLEMAN'S country seats on the east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; river and Catskill Mountain views unequaled; eighty acres; quarter mile river front, with dock; $60,000 in fine mansion and other improvements; 3,000 bearing fruit trees. Apply daily, between 4 and 5 P. M., at No. 6 West 22d st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—AT SUMMERVILLE, N. J., March 6, a fine fruit farm of ninety acres, near Plainfield, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to Messrs. Dunning, Edsall & Hart, Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau st., or to Mr. V. GERARD, No. 1 Bond st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

TWELVE HOUSES AND LOTS ON 3D AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 44TH STS., INCLUDING THREE CORNERS.
FIVE HOUSES AND LOTS SOUTH-WEST CORNER 1ST AV. AND 10TH ST.
AND HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST 9TH, 14TH, AND 34TH STS., AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY CORNER OF CLINTON PLACE AND GREENE ST.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
On THURSDAY, MARCH 4,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of Acton Smith, deceased, as follows:

THIRD AVENUE.—Brick houses and lots Nos. 587, 589, 591, east side, between 38th and 39th sts.
THIRD AVENUE.—Brick house and lot, No. 622, north-west corner of 40th st.
THIRD AVENUE.—Buildings and lots, Nos. 671, 673, 675, east side, between 42d and 43d sts.
THIRD AVENUE.—Brick houses and lots, Nos. 679 and 683, north-east and south-east corners of 43d st.
THIRD AVENUE.—Brick houses and lots, Nos. 693, 695, 697, east side, between 43d and 44th sts.
FIRST AVENUE AND TENTH STREET.—Five brick houses and lots. Nos. 155, 157, 159, 161 1st av., and No. 240 East 10th st., being on the south-west corner.
EAST NINTH STREET.—Houses and lots, Nos. 317 and 340, between 1st and 2d avs.
EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Brick building and lot, No. 540, west of Avenue B.
EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—Stable and lot, No. 231, between 2d and 3d avs.
CLINTON PLACE, CORNER GREENE STREET.—Four-story brick house and lease of lot, No. 26 Clinton place, south-east corner of Greene st.
Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage.
Book maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN H. ROEHRS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—I, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of Herman H. Roehrs, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 4, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn, by Cole & Murphy, auctioneers, the following-described land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, with the building thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington avenue and the northerly line of Willoughby; avenue running thence northerly eighteen feet, more or less, along the easterly side of Washington avenue to a point opposite to the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the herein described premises and the house erected on the lot next adjoining on the southerly side; thence on a straight line at right angles to Washington avenue easterly one hundred feet, more or less, a part of the distance through the centre of said party wall; thence southerly, parallel with Washington avenue, eighteen feet, more or less, to the northerly side of Willoughby avenue; thence westerly along said line to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Feb. 11, 1875.
ERNST G. WIECHMANN, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON LEXINGTON AV.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, will sell at auction, On TUESDAY, March 2,
at 12 M., at Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot, No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. By order of COUDERT BROS., Attorneys or Executrix.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, March 10, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of Wm. E. Wilmerding, deceased.
No. 141 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 25 by about 65 with extension by 106; also, 1 lot in rear, on 15th st., 22 by 100. Full particulars at No. 106 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE BY TRUSTEES.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1875, the valuable premises on the south-west corner of Lafayette place and Astor place, 94 feet on Lafayette place, 151 feet on Astor place.
For further particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, or Richard S. Emmet, Attorney, No. 23 Nassau st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction March 3, at 12 M., at Exchange, the four-story brick house, No. 587 West 23d st., north-east corner 11th av., 24.8x50, lot 75.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

The entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th av., north-east corner of Waverley place; contains six rooms and bath-room with good closet room; rent, $50 per month. Keys at Mr. KYLES, No. 78 6th av.

ALSO, store and dwelling No. 127 Waverley place; good stand for light business; store and two rooms, $500 per annum. On May 1 entire building at $1,000 per annum: anti-liquor and tobacco. Keys at MEYER MANUS', fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.

Ten years lease of No. 46 Hudson st., and No. 45 Thomas st.; lot forms an L; rent, $2,500 per annum and the taxes.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, first-class location. Possession immediately, and rent begin 1st of May. Either with or without furniture, or will sell at low figure on easy terms. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner of 50th st.

TO LET FROM MAY 1.—THE SECOND, THIRD, and fourth floors, together, of the elegant brown-stone residence No. 178 2d av., fourteen rooms; all modern improvements: rent, $135 per month. Apply on the premises or to THEODORE RITTER, 29 Broadway.

A PHYSICIAN, OWNING HIS HOUSE, near the Windsor Hotel, desires to rent it, retaining rooms for himself and family. Address F. H. B., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET.—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMILY, the lower part of a private dwelling in 46th st., near Broadway; five or six rooms, and all the modern improvements; rent low. Apply at No. 827 6th av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 2 EAST 34TH st. to a small private family. Apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—LOFTS IN No. 114 East 14th st.; also, in Nos. 115, 117, 119, and 121 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, A FLOOR PARTLY furnished, situated between Union square and 34th st., and 6th and 4th avs.; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address D. M. H., No. 71 Madison av.

HOUSE WANTED.—NOT TO EXCEED $40,000 cash, within one block of 5th av. E. B. BOOTH, No. 10 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO 645 6TH AV., NEAR 38th st., formerly with Bedell, employers will find desirable servants of all nations, highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent young woman, who understands her duties in every branch; is very neat and clean, and quick with her work; has lived in best City families; can give good reference. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with the care of growing children; has a Wilcox & Gibbs sewing-machine; willing and obliging; best references given. Apply at No. 292 9th av., near 27th st., ring second bell.

CHAMBER-WORK AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a young, tidy American girl; is a good waitress and useful in every way; wages not so much object as a home; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or seamstress; is obliging, tidy, and wears print dresses; a steady place desired and does not object to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up one flight.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, has her own machine; is willing and obliging; seven years' reference. Call at 246 East 27th st., Room No. 5.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a respectable young girl; good City reference. Call at or address for two days No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress: best City reference. Call for three days at No. 453 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 14th st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY a quiet, well-experienced young woman, who understands her business well; is a good meat cook; also excellent baker and pastry cook: no objection to assist with the washing; will go in the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN; is a very superior cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; can serve nice party dinners and suppers in excellent style; also attend to marketing; wages, $40; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHing.—By a highly respectable young woman; is a thorough family cook; meats, game, fowls, soups, &c.; would assist with washing; is a desirable person; best testimonials; sober, neat, honest, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT NEW-ENGLAND woman, to cook, wash, and iron; understands her work well; is not wasteful; willing for a good home to work for moderate wages through the Winter; City or country. Ask for Mary, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, between 8th and 9th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HIGHLY REspectable and a thorough cook; meats, game, fowls, soups, pastries, side dishes, and excellent bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT, tidy young woman, who understands her business thoroughly; makes best bread, biscuit, pastries, and is also an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN AS COOK; understands everything in the culinary line; willing to assist with washing, and has the best City reference; a competent, respectable woman for a good place. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up one flight.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c; can furnish good references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful, sober, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO CAN get up dinner parties; understands all kinds of side dishes, entries, and desserts; has first-class references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN, AS COOK and laundress in a small private family where she could have her child with her; child eighteen months old. Address A. N., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN, SPEAKing English, with good testimonials; is a very good cook and excellent baker; is neat, willing, quiet, and agreeable. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman; is a good plain cook and an excellent baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 127 East 4th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK IN a hotel or boarding-house; can be well recommended from present employers. Address Cook, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS GOOD cook in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Inquire in the store, No. 278 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook, who can take entire charge of the kitchen. Best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS GOOD COOK and baker, and to do part of the washing; good references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a small private family. Call at No. 232 East 47th st. Ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. Call at 247 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest styles; solicits a few more engagements by the day. Call on or address W. A. B., No. 257 West 24th st.

FAMILIES CAN FIND FIRST-CLASS servants of all nations, males and females, at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG AND ACCOMplished lady as resident or daily governess, companion to an invalid lady, or as housekeeper; is capable, and of an amiable disposition; willing to make herself useful; can furnish best of references. Call on or address, for one week, Teacher, care of Mrs. B., No. 212 East 27th st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVants, male and female, for every capacity at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL for general work; a neat, obliging person, willing to be useful, and very thorough in her work: a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; would like a comfortable, permanent home; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG woman who has lived out in the old country, but not long here; is a good plain cook, and a very good washer and ironer; will go for moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; thoroughly understands all branches of general house-work, cook, wash, iron, &c.; City or country; wages no object. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; in a private family. Call at No. 124 East 54th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, as first-class lady's maid; is an excellent seamstress and hair-dresser; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY'S MAID: thoroughly understands her duties; good hair-dresser; speaks French; no objection to travel; Protestant. Call for two days at Mme. Golard's, 525 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—CAN GIVE FIRST-CLASS REFerences as to competency. Can be seen at present employer's from 11 to 2 o'clock, No. 2 West 48th st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman who is a very good laundress; can do French fluting, puffing, polishing, and would assist in chamber work; has the best of testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; QUICK and beautiful worker; understands any kind of fashionable ironing, fluting, &c.; neat, pleasant, polite. best City references. Call at No. 108 East 27th st., Swedish Servants' Office.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at Mme. Golard's No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH GIRL WHO does not speak English; can furnish City references from her last place; is only a plain seamstress; would keep rooms in order. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th st., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG French woman; would like a place to take care of children; is also a good seamstress, and can furnish excellent reference. Inquire for P., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A SWISS (PROTESTANT) MIDDLE-aged woman; speaks good English; is fond of children; can sew by hand, do chamber-work, and be useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, AS CHILD'S nurse; two months from Paris; speaks purest French; is pleasant and obliging; does plain sewing. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up one flight.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH GIRL; IS COMPEtent to take care of children, or good chamber-maid and waitress, or lady's maid; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS WET NURSE; strong, able; can give the best testimonials; is nice, tidy, of good appearance; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st, near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS NURSE TO growing children; is very willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS NURSE and chamber-maid; is a good seamstress, and refers to good families in the City. Can be seen or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS PARlor-maid and chamber-maid; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—BY A respectable young woman; can furnish her own sewing-machine if so desired; is also willing to assist at chamber-work. Call at No. 232 East 47th st.; ring third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, QUICK SEAMstress; willing to assist in taking care of children or chamber-work; first-class City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress, or Fine Washing and Ironing.—By a Protestant young woman; is highly respectable and thoroughly understands her business in either capacity; excellent worker; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID OR PARlor maid.—A very respectable girl, well adapted for any of the above duties: has three years' references; is very neat and tidy; thoroughly understands her work. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WASHING.—WORK WANTED BY THE DAY, BY a competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing, in the very best style; ladies' and gentlemen's garments. Call on or address, No. 411 8th av., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman to go out by the day washing or house-cleaning for families. Call at No. 324 East 33d st., candy store.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, FIRST-class laundress, wishes to take in gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 452 West 53d st., two flights up.

MALES.

BUTLER OR THOROUGH WAITER.—BY A Swiss, speaking good English; understands his business. Call on or address M., No. 201 West 24th st., top floor, front.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN INdustrious man, (English,) aged thirty; now disengaged on account of his late employer breaking up house; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; good, careful driver; willing and obliging; best of reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; neat, respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best City reference. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single young man who understands his business thoroughly; would take care of a gentleman's road team; highest City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 319, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND SERVANT.—BY A GERMAN Protestant man aged twenty-one years, who can care and drive horses, clean windows, tend fires, sweep walks, blacken boots, &c.; best recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL man.—By a young Dane, speaking English; good country references for competency, honesty, sobriety; neat, willing, industrious; will work for low wages. Call at the Swedish Servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN, OR AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; can furnish best of European and New-York references. Address Coachman, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; a first-class man; will be highly recommended in every particular; is married; no encumbrance; strictly temperate. Call on or address Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st., at present employer's.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; understands his business thoroughly; or would take care of a gentleman's road team; first-class City references. Address J. McT., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; understands gardening, and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF his turnout, a situation for his coachman, a young, unmarried Protestant; he highly recommends him. Apply at, or address, No. 113 Wall st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO IS sober, reliable, and trustworthy. Call during the week on Rev. D. M. McCaffrey, No. 44 East 43d st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED man, aged thirty-four years, one child, two years old, who is thoroughly experienced in and a good worker at all kinds of farming, cropping, dairy work, machinery, &c.; also, a good flower and vegetable gardener, hot-house, graperies, budding, pruning, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

$50 BONUS.—WANTED A POSITION AS CORresponding clerk or secretary, &c.; highest references as to experience, ability, and integrity; five years good character; English college graduate, speaking French and German; twenty-five years of age; above sum paid to any one procuring me a position. Address COMPETENT, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY AN ENGlishman; married; thoroughly understands all branches of the profession, including laying out and improving places; first-class reference as to ability, sobriety, &c.; fifteen years' experience. Address J. Beck, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM: CAN milk and make himself useful; no objection to going in the country. Call or address James, 2 East 38th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER — COOK. — PROTESTANTS, NO family; man understand the care of greenhouse, flower, fruit, and vegetable gardens; wife is a good plain cook; both have first-class references; are willing and obliging. Address A. C., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, SPEAKING ENGlish; large experience in all kinds of gardening, hot-houses, and landscapes; has excellent references from his own and this country; is single, industrious, sober, and trustworthy. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT, practical gardener, aged thirty-three, strictly temperate; married; one child; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables; care and treatment of all kinds of stock; best references. Address Gardener, No. 243 West 10th st., New-York.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-class gardener; wife as laundress or dairy-maid; man has had ten years' experience in gardening and farming; best City reference. Address S. V., West Chester Post Office, Westchester County, N. Y., for two days.

GARDENER. — BY A COMPETENT MARRIED Englishman without children; wife is a good laundress, and would do the washing for the family if desired; would like a place with cottage. Call on or address J. B., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, (German,) who understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; can give good City reference. Address L. K., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED, no family; understands the care of green-houses and graperies, and gardening in all its branches; best of reference. Address Thomas Cox, gardener, No. 21 East Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands his business in all its branches; growing of all kinds of fruits and vegetables, grapes, green-houses, and flower gardening, and laying out of grounds. Address J. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, NO incumbrance, as gardener; is well versed in green-houses, flowers, and vegetables; has first-class references. Address W. P., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN gardener, who thoroughly understands all its branches; best recommendation, and satisfaction can be given. Address W., gardener, Mott Haven, New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED Englishman: understands greenhouse, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS care of greenhouses and graperies; married, small family; first-class reference. Address J. C., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., or Box No. 194, Montclair, N. J.

GARDENER ADD FARMER.—BY A WORTHY German, married; can take full charge, or will take a farm on shares; understands his business; eight years' reference. Call at No. 27 Pitt st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL man who understands his business. Call at Alfred Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, or No. 67 Nassau st., for two days, for R. Marks.

PORTER.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN AS PORTER in a store; is not afraid of hard work. Call or address T. C. Hull, No. 49 North 1st st., Brooklyn, E. D.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT, lately landed; who can do farmwork as done in Europe; also, care and drive horses, milk, do flower and vegetable gardening, &c.; wages moderate; a good home; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT single man, who is a good waiter and general indoor servant, strictly temperate in his habits, willing and obliging, and very attentive to his duties; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's Institute, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS WAITER; fully competent to fill the position; understands the care of silver, dining-room, and parlors; City or country; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; has the best of City references from his last employer. Address B. J. K., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the City reference can be given. Address M. C., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING GOOD English; best City references; is a thorough waiter, neat, quick, willing, obliging; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as first-class waiter in a private family, or will take care of a sick gentleman; good City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG man (Protestant) as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly; City references. Address G. W., No. 354 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING A LITtle English, as waiter in a private family; best of City references. Call on or address A. C., No. 208 East 38th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.
One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.
Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.
H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE, FOR AN ARticle which will find a ready sale in all hotels, restaurants, and private houses. Address, with stamp, S. B. MERRITT, No. 91 Court st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED NOW OR APRIL 1.—GOOD FARMer and wife, or brother and sister, if the former grown up, or no family preferred; Scotch. Will be seen for agreement, 10th and 11th March, at Ashland House, 4th av., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO HOUSE-work in a private family; must be a good, plain cook, washer, and ironer, with good City reference. Apply at 3 East 30th st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN OF GOOD business ability, single, good references, to assist in an institution for adults. Address H. H., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A CAPABLE LAUNDRESS; CITY REFerence required; none others need apply, at No. 43 West 32d st.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the

26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,

at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings, erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined. I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

ART SALE.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, RECENTLY IMPORTED, TOGETHER WITH A COLLECTION OF A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN, EMBRACING FINE SPECIMENS OF AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, and SPANISH ART. The above are now on FREE EXHIBITION, Day and Evening, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th av., and will be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 4 and 5, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. JOHNSTON and EDWARD J. HALE, JR., copartners under the firm name of J. J. JOHNSTON & CO., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—I, the undersigned, Assignee in bankruptcy of John J. Johnston and Edward J. Hale, Jr., copartners under the firm name of J. J. Johnston & Co., hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 473 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., Auctioneers, the stock of goods and store fixtures of said bankrupts, consisting of fur and wool hats, cloth caps, manufactured furs, buck and kid gloves and mittens, straw goods, umbrellas, lap-robes, safe, desks, counters, &c.—Dated New-York City, March 1, 1875.
mh2-law3wTu* SAMUEL SHETHAR, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA...WED., March 3 | CUBA......WED., March 17
JAVA......WED., March 10 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on Wednesday, March 3, 1875. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY...SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE..........April 3
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100..........Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. BEDDOE..........March 2, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........March 9, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........March 16, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH..........March 23, at — —
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........March 30, at — —
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Tuesday, March 2, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, March 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, will sail on SATURDAY, March 6, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, on SATURDAY, March 13.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 10, 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. Gray, March 20, 12 noon.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:
ALASKA..........March 1
CITY OF TOKIO..........March 15
For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

AMERICAN LINE.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
OHIO..........March 4 | *KENILWORTH..March 25
*MINNESOTA....March 11 | PENNSYLVANIA....April 1
ILLINOIS..........March 18 | INDIANA..........April 8
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 3, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, March 3.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 6.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cases and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
The Queen, Sat. Mar. 6, 3 P. M. | Helvetia, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P. M.
England, Sat. Mar. 13, 9 A. M. | Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Denmark..........Tuesday, March 9, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ALPS..........Feb. 23.
ETNA..........March 13.
HAYTI.
ANDES..........Feb. 25.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ATLAS..........March 4.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 25
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 11
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 3 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.
SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:
Othello, Tuesday, March 2 | Colombo, Saturday, April 3.
Virago, Saturday, March 20 | Yeddo, Saturday, April 17.
Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.
First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency.
Apply at the office of Agents, No. 56 South st.,
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.
Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.
ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.
MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.
EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

PROPOSALS FOR $985,600.
STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, March 4, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $985,600 of Stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:
Assessment Fund Stock, authorized by section 7, chapter 565, of the laws of 1865, payable Nov. 1, 1910, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November..........$685,600
Assessment Fund Stock, as above, principal payable in amounts of $100,000 in one, two, and three years respectively, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November..$300,000
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.
For full information see City Record.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb. 19, 1875.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS, IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

NOTICE TO BROKERS AND INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.
Having decided to dispose of the estate of the late Samuel Cochran, we offer the following property, at private bids, in manner following:
Sealed bids to be received at any time, but will not be opened until the 20th day of March, 1875, at 3 P. M., addressed to GEORGE MOORE, President of the West Side Bank, corner 34th st. and 8th av.
BIDS MARKED COCHRAN ESTATE.
Brokers will be entitled to full commission for any sale effected through them.
House No. 158 West 53d st., 100 feet east of 7th av.; a new four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house; size 19x60; containing all modern improvements, built in most thorough manner by days' work, and finished in first-class style for owner's use; size of lot, 19x75 on one side, and 80 on the other.
No bid will be considered below $20,000.
The present value of lot is..........$10,000
Cost of producing house in its entirety..........19,000
House and lot, total cost..........$29,000
One mortgage of $9,000 on house, held by Savings Bank.
Also, two full lots on north side of 51st st., between 10th and 11th avs., 475 feet east 11th av.; mortgage $1,500 on both.
No bid will be considered below $2,500 each.
Three full lots on 116th st., and three full lots on 117th st., directly in rear of 116th st. lots, between 7th and 8th avs., 400 feet east of 8th av.; these lots will be sold in pairs, that is, one on 116th st. and one on 117th st., directly in rear, together; 116th st. is a 100 foot street, and is being macadamized, and finished in every respect as a Boulevard, from Avenue A to the Grand Boulevard; lots on this street are held as high as $5,000 each at the present time.
One pair of lots is free and clear, the other two pair are mortgaged for $3,000 each.
No bid entertained below $8,000 a pair.
One plot of ground on Dean st., 275 feet from Pacific av., Brooklyn, 75 feet front by 175 feet 2½ inches deep.
No offer entertained below $1,000.
The Executors reserve the right to sell any or all the foregoing property at private sale, prior to the date for opening bids.
GEORGE MOORE,
W. F. MARTIN,
A. T. SERRELL,
Executors of Estate of Samuel Cochran.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1875.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, 20th inst., and reopened on March 4.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1875.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Cash Dividend of FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of this company, payable at the banking-house of the company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York, on the 3d day of March next, to holders, who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of February, inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of March next.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) consolidated mortgage bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 5th March, 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

NOTICE.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of said Company have submitted a plan for the reorganization of the bonded debt of said Company, and a circular giving the details thereof will be furnished to any bondholder by sending his address to A. H. SIBLEY, Esq., No. 52 Broadway, New-York, or to James H. Muir, Secretary of the Company, at Detroit, Mich. JAS. H. MUIR, Secretary.
Feb. 25, 1875.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.
The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest, promptly paid; for sale below par.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON MONDAY, March 15, 1875, a drawing will be held at the General Office of this company, to designate by lot the numbers of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company entitled to redemption, in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bonds. S. H. MELVIN, President.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.
On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

$100,000 EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS for sale, secured by 9,000 acres coal and iron lands in Ohio, besides buildings, furnaces, &c., in operation. Lowest estimated value, $300,000. Principal and interest payable in New-York.
LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 239 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office, No. 163 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 9. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor to let, en suite or singly; hot and cold water, and every convenience.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON Park, parlor and bedrooms, second floor, handsomely furnished; private bath, &c.; house and board first-class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, an entire second floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other rooms; highest references.

NO. 236 WEST 37TH ST.—THREE-STORY front room, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; private American family; terms moderate; no moving; also hall room; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also, a single room; terms moderate.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, en suite or singly; superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, second story; back room, fourth story; and hall room, with board.

TWO CONNECTING SECOND-STORY FRONT rooms; also, a single room to rent, with board, to parties desiring a refined home. No. 61 West 17th st.

TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD suitable for gentlemen, vacant, at No. 135 Madison av. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen. No. 7 St. Mark's place, (8th st.,) near 3d av. References.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST. ST.—NICELY FURNISHED sunny rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL TAKE A GENtleman and his wife and give them nice room and board. Apply at No. 68 West 35th st.

BOARD WANTED.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want good food and a pleasant room with an English family; best references; terms $75 a month. Address LONDON, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BOARD IN EXCHANGE FOR TUITION, by a lady; experienced teacher of German, French, English, and Spanish, (spoken,) and music (piano.) Address INSTR. W., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

REAL ESTATE SECURITY
IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.
SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS, WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED, of the
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Principal and interest payable in gold in New-York, or Amsterdam, Holland,
at the option of the holder. Interest payable 1st day of January and July.
THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR, IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.
The payment of the bonds at maturity is secured by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the additional security of the capital of the company of $1,000,000.
The company is restricted in purchasing bonds and mortgages by the following provision of its charter: "No mortgages shall be taken by the said Trust Company as security for bonds issued, or to be issued, except upon real estate located in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut; and all mortgages taken for the purposes aforesaid shall be taken upon unimproved real estate of greater estimated value by 150 per cent. than the mortgaged amount, or upon improved real estate of greater estimated value by fifty per cent. than the amount of the mortgage."
DIRECTORS.
V. K. Stevenson, 17 Nassau. | R. Schell, B'way, cor. 16th.
Thos. A. Davies, 610 5th av. | A. S. Rosenbaum, 121 M'n Pe
A. Belmont, 19 & 21 Nassau. | C. F. Livermore, 223 5th av.
Joseph Seligman, 21 Broad. | C. C. Baldwin, 43 & 45 Worth
James S. Thayer, 17 Nassau. | Henry M. Taber, 90 Beaver.
Jos. A. Jameson, 14 Broad. | A. S. Barnes, 111 William.
Sieg. T. Meyer, 86 Leonard. | Isaac Wallach, 16 White.
J. H. Watson, 291 Broadway. | G. W. Carleton, 192 5th av.
D. M. Koehler, 395 Pearl. | R. T. Wilson, 44 Broad st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Prest. THOS. A. DAVIES, V. Prest.
HENRY E. DAVIES, 120 Broadway, Counsel.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary.

LOST.—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN WALKER AND Pearl sts., Monday, March 1, 1875, the following NOTES, viz.: John Caltnach's note, four months, from Feb. 23, 1875, due June 23-26, for $1,346 98; and John Caltnach's note, five months, from Feb. 17, 1875, due July 17-20, for $1,298 33—both payable at Union Bank; Harding & Bassett's note, six months, from Jan. 14, 1875, due July 14-17, for $1,836, payable at the Ninth National Bank; Gumbinner & Friedlander's note, four months, from Feb. 20, 1875, due June 20-23, for $438 10; Gumbinner & Friedlander's note, three months, from Feb. 10, 1875, due May 10-13, for $281 55—both payable at Pacific Bank, 470 Broadway. Payment of the above having been stopped, the finder will please return to ALONZO FOLLETT, No. 9 Wall st.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1875. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANK, fiscal agent of the State of Texas, will pay, on presentation, the coupons due March 1, 1875, both gold and currency, from the bonds of the State of Texas.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.
Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the mason's materials and work for a new School Building to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work."
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1875.
PROPOSALS FOR AWNING REQUIRED FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S—NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Nautical School Ship St. Mary's with a complete set of awnings and side curtains.
For particulars and scale drawing, apply to the Superintendent of the school, on board the ship, at the foot of East 23d st.
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
JOS. SELIGMAN,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.—PROPOSALS—Department of Public Charities and Correction—until March 13, 1875. See City Record.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRACE CHURCH.
Large pew to let in north transept. Apply to Sexton.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.
Mr. Wallack regrets to announce that the engagements entered into by Mr. Boucicault to perform in Boston and Philadelphia cannot be postponed beyond the month of March. The next week will be therefore the
LAST WEEK
but three
of the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
at this theatre,
and his last appearance here for the next two years, his engagements elsewhere extending over that period.
The box-book for the reservation of places for any night during these
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
will be open daily at the box-office.
SIXTEENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
108th to 114th performance.
Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin. Mesdames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 4, 1875.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
J. A. ZIMMERMAN,
Bulwer's five act play entitled the
LADY OF LYONS,
in which EDWIN ADAMS, ROSE EYTINGE, &c., appear.
Box office now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
THE SUCCESS, KING DING DONG.
NINETEEN HUNDRED POUND BALLET.
GUS. WILLIAMS, the Garnellas, John Hart, Luke Schoolcraft, George H. Coes, John O. Stewart, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Jennie Morgan, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss Jennie Engel, Miss Emmeline Young, &c., &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

MR. CHARLES ROBERTS, JR., WILL read before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at Steinway Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, 1875, in place of Wendell Phillips, Esq., previously announced upon the season ticket. Commencement at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7:15.

COLOSSEUM.
Broadway and 35th st.
Two Exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
Forty Beautiful Ladies with Long and Luxuriant Hair.
Paris by Night, with Grand Storm Effects. Attractive Entertainments in the Lectorium. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Engagement of Mr. JOHNNY ALLEN as SCHNEIDER.
Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER in her new farce of YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

PAINE'S—NO. 62 BOWERY; UP-TOWN, BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $5 each; writing lessons, $3, monthly. Foreigners and backward persons taught privately, day and evening.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND young ladies. Address Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

UNSURPASSED PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Terms made most reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, L.I., N.Y.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, THOROUGHLY experienced in teaching, desires an engagement in that capacity for the morning hours; highest references. Address L. T., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EUGENE J. JACKSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT C. PORTINGTON and FRANCIS PORTINGTON, composing the firm of PORTINGTON BROTHERS, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held in a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSIAH S. COLGATE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY M. BARROWCLIFFE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock, A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
f16-1aw4wTu R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE H. WATSON and ADELBERT B. TWITCHELL, Bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and the debts of each of them, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, or either of them.
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
JOHN W. TAYLOR, Solicitor. f23-1aw3wT

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. VANDER ROEST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William G. Vander Roest, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875. EMANUEL M. ANGEL, Assignee.
A. BLUMENSTIEL, Attorney for Assignee.
mh2-1aw3wTu*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF ELSEY & WOOLLEY IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The wholesale and commission fish business will be continued as heretofore by JOHN ELSEY at the old stand, Pier No. 24 North River.
The affairs of the late firm of ELSEY & WOOLLEY will be settled by JOHN ELSEY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1875. JOHN ELSEY, CHARLES WOOLLEY.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of DELLINGER & TREICHEL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. E. DELLINGER, W. P. C. TREICHEL.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

COPARTNERSHIP.
OFFICE NO. 35 BROAD ST.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BROWNE & DELLINGER for the transaction of a stock commission business.
CHARLES H. BROWNE, E. DELLINGER.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF the best mercantile stand in a thriving railroad village of 3,500 inhabitants (in Southern New-York) at a bargain; stock principally dry goods, clothing, and fancy goods; proprietor having been successfully engaged in trade for nearly thirty years, desires to retire. For particulars address EMERY, IVEY & LEE, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WESTON
AND
JUDD
NOW WALKING AT THE
HIPPODROME
IN THEIR GREAT 500-MILE CHALLENGE WALK.
DOORS OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE FREE TO ALL!

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FOURTH WEEK
JARRETT and PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,
HENRY V.
Begins evenings at 7:45; NEXT (SATURDAY) MATINEE at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
SEVENTY-FOURTH TO EIGHTY-FIRST TIME, of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. | The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
SATURDAY, March 6, THIRTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MUZIO'S BENEFIT.
BENEFIT OF SIG. E. MUZIO.
Farewell performance of
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, at 7:30 o'clock,
LOHENGRIN.
Mlle. HEILBRON. Miss A. L. CARY.
Signors CARPI, DEL PUENTE, SCHOLARA, HALL.
To be followed by
1. Overture from the Opera "Sorrentino"..........Muzio
2. The Third Act of Ricci's Opera, CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
Signors TAGLIAPIETRA, FIORINI, SCOLARA, &c.
3. First performance in America of two posthumous compositions of Rossini.
a. "Ave Maria."
MARESI, CARY, BENFRATELLI, and FIORINI.
b. The Song of the Titans.
FOR CHORUS OF BASS VOICES.
4. To conclude with the French National Hymn, "LA MARSEILLAISE."
Sung by Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON.
Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $12 and $16; family circle, $1.
The sale of reserved seats will commence to-morrow, (Wednesday,) March 3, 9 A. M., at the box office of the Academy, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

SIXTEENTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875, at 4 P. M.—Organist, SAMUEL P. WARREN, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York; Vocalist, Mme. FANNIE GOODWIN LUNT, Soprano. Admission, 25 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses, sixteen hands high; seven years old, well matched, stylish drivers; perfectly sound. At No. 6 Neilson place, (Mercer st.)

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 153 EAST 38th st; room for coachman's family. Apply to J. B. MARRECELLA, No. 532 3d av.

NO. 160 WEST 15TH ST.—LARGE STABLE with rooms for coachman to let. Apply on premises.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SERENA RHINELANDER, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER McDONNELL, and John Y. McKane, Washington Willis, and David Snediker, as Commissioners of Common Lands of the town of Gravesend, defendants.—Summons—for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Alexander McDonnell: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 14, 1875. WILLIAM RHINELANDER STEWART, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of January, 1875.
WILLIAM RHINELANDER STEWART,
f2-1aw6wTu. Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1874.
MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN, JAMES RINTOUL, ROBERT C. BUCHAN, } Executors.
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-1aw6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOBBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Larned & Warren, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1875.
MARY A. HOBBS, Executrix.
f23-1aw6mT PETER H. BALLANTINE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874. B. L. LUDINGTON,
d1-1aw6mTu Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 28 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. CATHARINE A. FERRIS,
s1-1aw6mTu* Sole Acting Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, } Executors.
d8-1aw6mT

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874. CHARLES H. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.
THOMAS H. COOPER, CYRUS H. LOUTRELL, } Administrators.
f9-1aw6mTu*

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 48 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON, } Executors.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.
PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.
JAMES LYNCH,
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-1aw6moTu

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY
A BIG SUCCESS!
THE
BIG BONANZA!
HOUSES CROWDED. LAUGHTER INCESSANT.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 4, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIFTH FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8.
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SOLOIST, Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto.
SYMPHONY, Oxford, (first time)..........Haydn
SINFONIA,
RECITATIVE, Awake, Saturnia, } Semele, II act..Handel
ARIA, Hence, hence,
Miss ANNA DRASDIL.
OVERTURE, Leonore, No. 2..........Beethoven
SYMPHONY DRAMATIQUE, No. 4, D minor, Op. 95, (new)..........Rubinstein
Prices of admission as usual. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday morning at the box office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI TO-NIGHT.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, March 2, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
REAPPEARANCE ON THE AMERICAN STAGE OF
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI, (the Marchioness Del Grillo,) when will be produced Giacometti's historical drama
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
RISTORI in her great rôle of..........ELIZABETH
(Originally performed by her in America.)
Supported by COMPLETE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) SECOND RISTORI NIGHT,
Schiller's renowned tragedy..........MARY STUART
RISTORI in her original rôle..........MARY STUART
THURSDAY, last night of..........ELIZABETH
FRIDAY, only time of..........MEDEA
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GALA RISTORI MATINEE.
General admission, $1 50; reserved orchestra and balcony stalls, $2 50; reserved dress-circle stalls, $2; reserved second balcony stalls, $1 50; proscenium boxes, $20; admission to family circle, 50c. MATINEE PRICES—Reserved seats to all parts of the house, $2. Seats at box-office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA. PARK THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
"SEIZE THE GOLDEN HOURS ERE THEY FLY!"
THE NIGHTS OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA ARE LIMITED.
Previous arrangements will prevent a renewal of engagement.
GEOFFROY, MINELLI, DE QUERCEY.
Mlles. KID, DOREL, VANDAME, M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER also appear.
Operatic chorus and orchestra led by M. VAN GHEL.
Scenery by MATT MORGAN, RICHARD MARSTON, WILLIAM VOEGTLIN. Costumes from Paris. Begins at 8; over by 11. Balcony entrance next door.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE TO OBTAIN GOOD PLACES AND AVOID THE CRUSH.

MACCABE.—LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF FREDERIC MACCABE, in his sparkling Monologue,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
The most popular entertainment of the age.

MACCABE.—LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.—SPECIAL NOTICE:—Notwithstanding the enthusiasm bestowed on the performances of FREDERIC MACCABE'S original specialty, BEGONE DULL CARE, it is respectfully intimated that it will be impossible for any further representations to take place in New-York for years after SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 6.

MACCABE'S FINAL REPRESENTATIONS in New-York.—LAST FIVE NIGHTS of those marvels of delineations, "THE WANDERING MINSTRELS," "MISS MARY MAY," "THE FASCINATING FELLOW," and "SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE—BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
LIFE UP-TOWN—A BAD NIGHT'S REST.
HE KNEW HE WAS RIGHT.
CHARMING LITTLE SUSIE.
SEATS RESERVED. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS,
of
FISK UNIVERSITY,
will give a
CONCERT OF SLAVE SONGS,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at Chandler's, No. 172 Montague st.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.
THE SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT
OIL PAINTINGS
TAKES PLACE TUESDAY and TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENINGS, March 2 and 3, at 8 o'clock,
At No. 845 BROADWAY.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
At Stuttgart, Wurttenberg, Germany.
At this Institute there are unsurpassed facilities for those who desire to qualify themselves either for the vocation of an artist or that of a teacher, and acquire a thorough education in vocal and instrumental music, the latter comprising piano, organ, violin, and violoncello; also in the theory and composition of music. As a proof of the qualifications of the establishment, we beg to mention that the celebrated Miss MEHLIG, received her entire accomplishments at the above Institute. Terms for the usual number of instructions: Departments for female scholars, $56, (gold;) for males, $61, (gold,) per annum. The examination for the reception of scholars for the Summer season (commencing April 10) opens on April 15, 1875.
Reference, Carl Heuser, successor to Jul. Schubert & Co., No. 820 Broadway.
The Administration of the Conservatory,
Prof. Dr. FAISST,
STUTTGART, Feb. 3, 1875. Prof. Dr. SCHOLL.

A GREAT CHANCE.—TO BE SOLD FOR CASH to close a trust, two of the most elegant pianos ever manufactured; superb carved rosewood cases, rich carved legs, double serpentine work, full round corners, seven and one-quarter octave, overstrung bass, agraffe improvement, full rich tone; made by most celebrated City makers; written warrantee for five years; will be sold for half price; must be seen and tried to be appreciated. Apply at A. L. BATTERSON'S Furniture Storage Establishment, No. 690 6th av., near 40th st., from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., for four days.

M. M. MERRELL.
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.
Chickering's, Steinway's, and all other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MEETINGS.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.—Third annual meeting, Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1875, at 8 o'clock. William Cullen Bryant will preside. Addresses by Rev. William Adams, D. D., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., and Judge C. P. Daly. Those interested are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. The Librarian will read a paper communicated by the late W. J. HUBARD, of Virginia, on WASHINGTON'S LIKENESS, AND THE NATIONAL STANDARD FOR IT.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY.—A MANUFACturing confectionery, well established, with a good line of customers, wholesale and retail, for sale at a bargain. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 200 Times Office.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CHURCH SLAUGHTER INQUEST.

TESTIMONY OF EYE-WITNESSES—FEW NEW FACTS ELICITED—THE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR RELIEF.

Nearly all the persons whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Duane street calamity were in the Coroner's office yesterday morning. District Attorney Phelps was present and listened to the testimony, now and then putting questions to the different witnesses. Mr. W. W. Adams, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, several of his subordinates, Mr. Snook, the architect, Mr. Titus, the contractor, Mr. Shaw, the owner of the ruined building, Fathers Carroll, Curran, and Flynn, and others sat in the space allotted to witnesses and spectators.

After twelve of the jurymen had taken their seats, Mr. Ottendorfer being late, Rev. Father Carroll, of St. Stephen's Church, testified: I had been preaching in St. Andrew's Church about twenty minutes on Thursday evening last, when I was rather frightened by hearing a great gust of wind; a few seconds afterward I saw the ceiling fall; I thought at the time that the wind had raised the roof or blown down the side wall of the church; there was a panic in the church; I went to the Park Hospital and anointed the injured.

Roundsman Muldoon, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, testified: I was in St. Andrew's Church on the night of the accident; about 8:20 I heard a rumbling noise; thought it was caused by passing ice-carts; half a minute later I heard the crash, which was like a clap of thunder; looking up, I saw timber and bricks falling from the roof; a number of persons who had risen to their feet were knocked down by the falling débris; others jumped to the main floor of the church from the gallery; Father Carroll asked me to see that the door was opened; a number of persons were lying against it, and we had difficulty in opening it; the inner doors were open; I returned and helped down a number of females, who were hanging from the gallery; the gallery did not fall; I picked up one woman who was moaning in the body of the church; I have heard that the wall of Shaw's building was dangerous at the time of the fire, and that if it fell it would crush the church.

Louis E. Rouse, of No. 31 Pine street, an usher in the church, thought there were about 800 in the church; tried to keep the people in line; saw several persons lying at the bottom of the stairs; one was the Feeny boy, who had been trampled to death.

James Wynne, of No. 42 Bark street, was sitting in the centre aisle when the roof fell; went to centre door, where he saw a young man standing over the prostrate form of a woman; a number of people were passing toward the front door, which was half open; tried to open the other half, but there was some difficulty with the bolt, and was pushed away; the crowd at the door was very great; after the excitement had somewhat subsided saw that the western door was open.

Bartholomew Buckley, of No. 17 City Hall place, was in the church at the time of the accident; saw the hole nearest the altar; joined in the rush for the door; in less than two minutes the firemen arrived; Officer Muldoon was calling to the people not to throw themselves from the gallery.

Father Curran testified: I am the Pastor of St. Andrews' Church; Father Carroll was preaching there on Thursday evening; we were going on as usual, not expecting anything to occur. I first thought the crash was thunder; it was like the thunder after a vivid flash of lightning, and I thought I saw a flash of lightning just before it, back of the choir; when I saw what it was I told the boys to run, and then called to the people to get on the other side of the church; there was terrible confusion, the strong running over the weak; I got to the doors and found scarcely any egress on account of the people trying to crowd in; I placed men by the doors, one here and another there, and begged them, "For God's sake stand there; let me find you there when I come back;" the doors are never locked; the inner doors open outward, and the outer door is always open on one side four and one-half feet wide, by pulling a little string the other half is readily opened; people outside wanted to cut down the doors, but I said "Don't, for the wounded are lying behind it." I have been at this church twenty-six years; we have had crowds there on several occasions, and the church is always emptied in from five to seven minutes. I blame no one. I took no precautions, for I knew people were appointed to look after such things, and I went on my way; I had no warning from anybody, except that on the morning of the fire, when I was saving what I could, removing the sacred vestments, &c., for fear the church should burn, I was told by the policeman to come away as the wall might fall; after the fire I had no intimation that the wall was in a dangerous condition; I was under the crash at the time of the accident, not under the gallery, but near it; I was told by the insurance people after the fire to go on and fix things up; so far as I know no examination has ever been made by the authorities of the means of egress from the church.

Edward J. Flynn, the Assistant Pastor, testified that he was in the organ-gallery; saw the hole nearest the door made first and then the one nearest the altar; a plank about five feet long, sharp at one end, came through the roof slowly as if held back by something; he lost his self-possession for a moment, and then went to the west gallery and peered over the railing; saw a mass of humanity struggling on the stairs; it seemed composed of old women, young woman, and girls; no men; he then tried to drive the crowd back and at length succeeded in calming them, and, passing to the vestibule, found a woman, he thinks Mrs. McGinnis, dying.

The inquest was then adjourned to this morning.

Work on the damaged walls was yesterday suspended on account of the storm, after a small portion of the west wall had been torn down.

The subcommittee of the Tammany General Committee, consisting of George Middleton and Patrick Lysaght, yesterday received from D. D. T. Marshall, $25; Mark Lanigan, $25; and C. H. Evans & Co., $25; making the total received thus far $1,125 for the relief of the sufferers.

The Mayor will take no action in the matter until after the Coroner's jury shall have rendered a verdict.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the original Liquor-dealers' Protective Association met last evening at Masonic Hall, Mark Lanigan presiding. A committee of three was appointed to wait on Mr. Patrick Moore, the Financial Secretary, and request him to hand over to them all moneys of the body, and a full account of the amounts received and expended. The committee appointed to wait on John Howard, the suspended Secretary, and demand the property of the union in his hands, reported that Howard had refused to deliver the property. The report of the committee was adopted and Howard was unanimously expelled.

Messrs. Flecke, Schwartz, Cunningham, Moore, and McGovern were appointed a committee to wait on the Police Commissioners and the Mayor, and ask that the authorities for the future be more lenient to dealers in the event of their prosecution by the Excise Board. Mr. Herzberg moved the appointment of a committee whose duty would be to wait on the Tammany Hall General Committee and petition its members for aid in pressing the passage of the Excise bill, and to make an effort to persuade the Excise Board to refrain from persecuting the retail dealers.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Herzberg, Flecke, Moore, and McGovern were appointed as the committee.

The Liquor and Beer Dealers' Protective and Benevolent Association, the membership of which is composed of about 300 members of the original association, met at Putnam Hall, with Mr. Richard O'Grady in the chair. About an hour was exhausted in reading the constitution and by-laws, which were finally adopted. On motion of Mr. Lansberg, Mr. J. P. Salomon was appointed senior counsel to the association. The society then passed a resolution to the effect that their representatives in the Legislature be requested to push the Excise bill now before that body. The following were elected members of the Executive Committee: Messrs. T. Hanley, Anthon Meyer, Richard O'Grady, John Mulcahy, M. G. Lansberg, Henry Otto, Michael Maher, John Corrigan, and Michael Mallon. A committee was appointed to visit the Police Commissioners and request "that, if consistent with their duties, no arrests of dealers be made at unseasonable hours." The association will meet again on Monday next.

HEAVY BAIL FOR LAW-BREAKERS.

The following liquor-dealers charged with violating the "Sunday provision" of the Excise laws, were held to answer in $100 bail each yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court: Bernard George, of No. 56 Frankfort street; Charles McKane, No. 70 Oak street; Charles Schlagel, No. 36 Frankfort street; Henry Emphen, No. 268 William street; Peter Craven, No. 312 Greene street; Louis Bohling, No. 186 West street; John Doescher, No. 305 Washington street; Henry Hafen, No. 209 Fulton street, and Frederick Bergeman, No. 147 West street.

THE CASE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Mr. Pelton, a nephew of Gov. Tilden, called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday, and his presence created a report that he was the bearer of the Governor's decision in the case of the Corporation Counsel. The Mayor, however, denied the rumor, and stated that he had not been advised as to what action the Governor would take upon the charges he preferred against the Corporation Counsel and the Fire Commissioners. It is considered likely that the Governor's answer will arrive to-day or to-morrow.

SEVENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association was held at No. 12 University place last evening, Mr. Cornelius Van Cott, the President, in the chair. After the election of twenty new members, resolutions offered by Mr. Andrew Kimmis, expressing the gratitude of the members of the association to Hon. John D. Lawson, for the manly and straightforward conduct manifested by him in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, were unanimously adopted. It was also resolved that a copy of the resolutions be sent to Mr. Lawson. The meeting was then adjourned.

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

TWO COMPANIES TO DIRECT IT, WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000,000—THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED—HOW THE WORK WILL BE DONE—THE PLAN DESCRIBED.

The Hudson River tunnel, upon which work has already been commenced at the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, is one of the largest enterprises undertaken in this vicinity of late years. The idea was first suggested to a party of Californians who were delayed at the Jersey City ferry one foggy day in March, 1873, by obstacles offered by the fog to navigation. The purpose is to construct a tunnel from Jersey avenue, Jersey City, under Fifteenth street to the river, then under the river-bed to the foot of Christopher street, New-York, and thence to its projected eastern terminus at Broadway and Tenth street. The work is to be done under the supervision of two companies—one in New-York with a capital of $7,000,000 and another in New-Jersey with a capital of $3,000,000, making a total capital of $10,000,000. The New-York corporators, among whom are William Martin, George F. Seward, C. Goddard, A. C. Foster, William J. Osborne, C. H. Dearing, G. H. Clowes, A. A. Selover, Albert B. Gibbs, J. Tucker, Ira A. Kipp, George A. Thayer, A. A. Roberts, and others, filed their articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State of New-York, under the General Railroad law, on the 22d day of May, 1873. Four days later the articles of association of the New-Jersey corporators were filed with the Secretary of State of New-Jersey. Like the New-York corporators, they, too, are acting by virtue of authority conferred by the General Railroad law, passed by the New-Jersey Legislature early in 1873. The companies thus organized acquired from the City of Jersey City permission to sink a shaft at the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, and in October, 1874, commenced operations about 100 feet from the edge of the water. The shaft, about thirty feet in diameter, is to be sixty-five feet deep. The laborers had worked upon the bore for twenty-three days, and had dug to a depth of about twenty feet, when further progress of the work was stopped by an injunction issued by Chancellor Runyon, at the instance of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, who claimed the ground upon which operations had been commenced. The Chancellor's order precludes the company from going on with the work until they shall have made compensation to the owners of lands they propose to traverse. The company claim to have been ready and willing at all times to remunerate the railroad company for the lands they had taken, and Mr. Henry S. White, counsel for the tunnel company, made application soon afterward for the appointment of Commissioners to condemn and assess the values of lands taken by the company. This application, made before Judge Depue in the Essex Circuit, was resisted by Jacob Vanatta, Esq., on behalf of the railroad company, on the ground that the tunnel company is not a railroad company and had no right to organize under the General Railroad law. Mr. White contended that the tunnel was to be constructed for the purpose of establishing railroad communication with New-York. Mr. Vanatta urged in reply that the railroad was a mere incident, and that the main object of the company was to construct a tunnel. Judge Dupue appointed the Commissioners, but deemed the question so close a one that he immediately certioraried the question to the Supreme Court for decision. In order to dispose of whatever questions may arise under the General Railroad law, Mr. White has procured the introduction into the Legislature of a bill amending the General Railroad law so as to allow a railroad constructed in a tunnel beneath the surface of the ground to pass under the land of other railroad corporations, provided that the road so constructed underneath the surface shall be fifteen feet below the surface, and in no way interfere with any necessary use of such land, by the corporation owning the same, for the purposes of their franchises. The bill also provides for the proper condemnation of the land necessary for the construction of such underground railroad. The proposed amendment, while introduced at the instance of the Hudson River Tunnel Company, will accrue to the benefit of any company who may hereafter see fit to embark in a similar undertaking. So far from abridging or making an exception to the general operation of the law, it enlarges its scope. The bill has been favorably reported by the committee, and is on the Clerk's desk in the lower house awaiting a second reading.

The tunnel upon which work has been thus commenced is to be twenty-four feet high and twenty-six feet wide, inside measurement. At the water's edge, on the Jersey shore, it is to be about thirty-five feet below the surface, and at the point where it will strike the New-York City shore line it will be forty-five feet below. When it shall have been finished it is to be fitted up with double tracks, and trains will be run over them at regular intervals for the accommodation of passengers. Flat cars are to be provided for the transportation of horses and wagons and other vehicles, and much of the freight from the great railway companies who own the shore front will be transported through it. Its wall is to be of brick, and will be three feet in thickness.

When the river shall have been reached it is proposed to carry it on to completion by the construction of what, in tunnel architecture, are known as "locks," air-tight passages, in which the pressure of the air will be sufficient to resist the pressure from the outside, until the walls shall have been completed. The excavation is to be accomplished through the agency of an air-tight tube. The pressure of the air is expected to remove all the earth taken from the tunnel with the rapidity with which fifteen men could shovel it into cars, and it is to be carried, by the same natural agent, through a tube to the surface, thus saving the expense of laborers and of transportation upon cars.

THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital was held at the institution in Fifty-first street yesterday. Rev. Dr. Potter presided, and Mrs. T. H. Craven acted as Secretary. After a prayer by Dr. Potter and the singing of a carol by some of the female inmates of the institution, the regular order of business was taken up and the reports of the officers were read and approved. The Treasurers report the expenses of both branches of the institution as being $108,188 92; the income, including some $85,000 appropriated by the City, amounted to $111,048 71, leaving a balance of $6,356 34 in favor of the institution. With this surplus the managers, on suggestion of Dr. Vanderpoel, President of the Medical Board, have determined to erect a large wooden building, roofed with glass, to be used by the children during the inclement weather as a play-ground. Dr. Vanderpoel reports the health of the inmates as being better during the past year than in any other in the history of the institution. The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected:

Officers.—Mrs. Cornelius DuBois, First Directress; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Second Directress; Mrs. H. Anthon, Third Directress; Mrs. A. S. Sullivan, Fourth Directress; Mrs. William Kingsland, Treasurer; Mrs. M. F. Reading, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. P. L. Van Rensselaer, Secretary; Mrs. R. B. Hunter, Assistant Secretary.

Managers.—Mrs. D. F. Appleton, Mrs. H. Averill, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. J. V. B. Bleecker, Mrs. C. P. Burdett, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. T. H. Craven, Mrs. Edwin M. Felt, Miss Fellowes, Mrs. Arthur Gilman, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. Woolsey Johnson, Mrs. Edmund Knower, Mrs. John Kohlsaat, Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, Mrs. Eugene McLean, Mrs. George Waddington, Mrs. Burton N. Harrison, Mrs. John Ellis, Mrs. James Morris, Mrs. Macy, Mrs. George Ogden, Mrs. A. Parsons, Miss Patterson, Mrs. J. Riley, Miss M. R. Smith, Mrs. Henry Salisbury, Mrs. Shilito, Mrs. E. G. Tinker, Mrs. Montgomery H. Throop, Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, Mrs. P. L. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. D. H. Vinton, Mrs. W. H. Wells, Mrs. J. H. Wright, Mrs. J. H. Schley, Mrs. Elliot Cowdin, Mrs. A. Robertson.

THE EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The efforts of the Produce Exchange to secure a removal of the requirements of the Internal Revenue Bureau in relation to the exportation of distilled spirits, which have been for some time a virtual embargo on a new and rapidly growing trade, have been successful. The original law called for a bond satisfactory to the Collector of Customs. Then a decision was made requiring two sureties each for twice the amount of the Internal Revenue tax, or for about ten times the value of the spirits. This was subsequently amended so that none but real estate security was taken, and business was instantly stopped. After many remonstrances the Produce Exchange succeeded in obtaining a modification to the effect that shippers should deposit a certified check or United States bonds to the amount of the tax. This was nearly as bad as the other, however, and further efforts were made to secure a return to the original requirement. Yesterday a letter was received at the exchange from Commissioner Douglass inclosing another decision by Secretary Bristow directing that the only bond to be required shall be such a one as may be satisfactory to the Collector, and urging that officer to use his judgment with great care. This affords entire satisfaction. The immense surplus of corn at the West is converted into spirits and sent here in bond. It is then exported to Europe, South America and the West Indies by brokers for a commission. A great revival of trade is now predicted.

GRADUATES IN DENTISTRY.

The ninth annual Commencement of the New-York College of Dentistry took place last evening at Association Hall. The Trustees and Faculty of the College were represented by Drs. W. H. Allen, Stephen A. Main, C. A. Marvin, F. Le Roy Satterlee, Faneuil D. Weisse, Alexander N. Stein, and Frank Abbott. The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Osgood. Dr. S. A. Main, President of the Board of Trustees, conferred the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery upon the following graduates of the Class of 1875: Manuel G. Angarica, of Cuba; Charles L. Dubar, of France; Frank H. White, of New-York; Louis B. Marsh, of New-Jersey; Frank I. Meyer, William J. Branique, William T. La Roche, Daniel E. Morse, of New-York; George Viall, of Ohio; William J. Hewes, of Texas; T. Charles Tierney, of New-York; Henry S. Gould, of Massachusetts; Robert A. Fones, of Connecticut; Henry J. Cressinger, of Ohio; George L. Lamson, of New-York; J. Herbert Clark, M. D., of Canada.

Prof. Faneuil D. Weisse, M. D., awarded the Faculty prize of 1875, consisting of a case of fine dental instruments, to Robert A. Fones, of Connecticut, who passed the best general examination for the degree. Prof. Stein made a short address to the graduates, and the class valedictory was given by Charles L. Dubar. Rev. Dr. Osgood delivered the final address to the graduates.

THE CASE OF CARL VOGT.

HE IS HELD A SECOND TIME FOR EXTRADITION—COMMISSIONER WHITE'S DECISION.

Joseph Stuppe, alias Carl Vogt, who has been in Ludlow Street Jail about three years, pending the result of efforts to have him extradited, on the charges of arson and murder, was held yesterday by Commissioner White to await the issuance of a warrant of extradition by President Grant.

From the Commissioner's decision, it appears that the evidence before him established, to his satisfaction, the facts that the Chevalier Bianco was murdered in his château, in Brussels, on the night of Oct. 1, 1871; that the château was fired, and that bonds of the value of about $200,000 were stolen from his safe. On the night of the fire, Stuppe, taking the alias of "Carl Vogt," fled to London, where he was subsequently joined by a married woman, named Catherine Weyerstrauss, who had likewise fled from Brussels, and who had there been on intimate terms with Vogt, who came with her to this country, after having spent a season of dissipation in London. On Vogt's arrival here he was arrested, and, there being then no extradition treaty between Belgium and the United States, his extradition was sought by Prussia, of which country he was a subject, by virtue of an old law of that country, enabling its Government to punish its subjects for crimes committed on foreign territory. Vogt was examined before Commissioner White, and held for extradition on the facts, but the case was taken before Judge Blatchford, on the point that Prussia had no right of extradition by virtue of the law under which the proceedings had been taken. Judge Blatchford sustained the Commissioner. Vogt's counsel appealed to the President, and Attorney General Williams having coincided with Vogt's counsel, a warrant of extradition was refused. Vogt was then held in jail, under civil proceedings taken to recover the Chevalier's property found in Vogt's possession, until Belgium had concluded a retroactive extradition treaty with the United States, covering the crimes of murder and arson. Vogt was then again examined before the Commissioner on proceedings for his extradition under this new treaty, resulting in the Commissioner's decision yesterday.

Vogt's counsel announced his intention of again obtaining a review of the case by Judge Blatchford, mainly on the points that the evidence before the Commissioner did not clearly show that the death of the Chevalier was caused by murder, or that his residence had been fired by an incendiary, and that, even if the crimes of murder and arson had been committed, more suspicion attached to Count Duval, a son-in-law of the Chevalier, than to Vogt.

The strong points against Vogt are that he was living in poverty in Brussels just before the time that the death of the Chevalier occurred; that, through his acquaintance with a servant, he had access to all parts of the Chevalier's château; that he fled from Brussels on the night of the fire, abandoning his wife, and going under a feigned name, and that he had in his possession in London about $140,000 worth of the bonds stolen from the Chevalier's safe.

The Commissioner held that these facts constituted sufficient evidence to warrant the holding of an accused party for trial in this country, and were sufficient to hold Vogt for trial in Belgium.

RAILROAD NOTES.

THE C., C. AND I. C. BONDHOLDERS.

At a recent meeting of the bondholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, held in this City, Messrs. Adrian Iselin, William Wainwright, James Milliken, William H. Gebhard, and Frederick J. De Peyster, were appointed a committee to perfect agreements for the first and second mortgage bondholders. It was afterward thought best to put the interests of the second mortgage bondholders in the keeping of a separate committee, composed of Messrs. Adrian Van Sinderden, Frederick D. Tappen, Walter L. Cutting, George B. Warren, Jr., and Thomas Denny. These gentlemen have now accomplished their task, and the agreements are now ready for signature at the Union Trust Company, the Gallatin National Bank, and A. Iselin & Co.'s The documents are exceedingly long. The following is a synopsis of the leading conditions:

The above mentioned provisional committee for the first mortgage bondholders is empowered to protect the rights of the subscribing bondholders until at least half of the first consolidated mortgage bonds outstanding shall have come into this agreement; then a permanent committee shall be elected by a majority in interest. In like manner the committee of the second mortgage bondholders is empowered to protect the rights of subscribing bondholders until at least half of the outstanding second mortgage bonds, exclusive of those held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, shall have come into this agreement; then a permanent committee shall be elected by a majority in interest. Either of the permanent committees may, if necessary, foreclose, buy in at foreclosure sale, and generally do what may seem needful for the protection of the subscribing bondholders. The committees are authorized to negotiate with any or all the parties interested, for the purpose of making such arrangements, variations, or adjustments of the claims of bondholders as may seem to them expedient. But such arrangement shall be of no effect unless ratified at a general meeting by two-thirds in interest. In case it is deemed advisable to foreclose, either of the committees is empowered to buy in on foreclosure. The subscribing bondholders, for the purpose of completing the purchase by furnishing what may be required otherwise than by the use of bonds, may be assessed; but not more than twenty per cent. of the face of their bonds can be asked from those holding first mortgage bonds, if purchased on foreclosure by their committee; and but ten per cent. from those holding second mortgage bonds, if purchased by their committee. All subscribing bondholders shall, within forty days after signing, deposit their bonds with the Union Trust Company of New-York. Transferable certificates shall be issued for such bonds and coupons as may be deposited. In case of adjustment without foreclosure, the bonds and coupons will be returned upon order and the surrender of the said certificates. To meet the expenses of the committees, each subscribing bondholder shall, when required, pay $5 for each of his bonds. Neither committee shall spend more unless so authorized at a general meeting of the subscribing bondholders. Toward such further expense as may be authorized each bondholder shall contribute pro rata.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the C., C., C. and I. Railroad Company met at S. L. M. Barlow's office yesterday, and agreed upon a ticket to be voted for on the 3d inst. More than two-thirds of the stock was represented. The new ticket makes but little change in the previous Board of Directors. Mr. Jewett, the present President of Erie, is substituted for Mr. Watson, the ex-President of that road. Judge Burke, of Cleveland, who represents the majority of the English stockholders, seven-eighths of the stock being held in England, is added. Messrs. Devereux and Hurlburt remain in the board. The fight was to get these gentlemen out. Another attempt of the Lake Shore people to obtain control of the road is thus defeated by the Erie.

Proposals for a $2,000,000 loan for the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts were opened yesterday at the offices of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and Morton, Bliss & Co., in this City, and Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston. The limit was placed at 90. Bids were received for the entire amount at from 90 to 94 and accrued interest.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO STEAL A RAILROAD.

Mr. C. R. Field, of No. 29 Nassau street, who went to Chicago last week as the representative of the bondholders of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railway, returned to this City yesterday. He was entirely successful in the object of his journey, which was to obtain possession of the books and papers of the road for the purpose of using them as evidence in foreclosure proceedings, the institution of which was also contemplated in his trip. Obtaining a writ of assistance from the Sheriff of Cook County he proceeded to the office of the company during the temporary absence from town of the President and attorney and carried off at his leisure such books and papers as, on examination, proved suitable to his purpose. Mr. Field claims that in them he has overwhelming proof that the President, Mr. Judson, the Secretary, Amos Tenny, and James E. Young, the contractor, conspired together to steal the entire road, and then threw it into the hands of a Receiver. He says that these three men hold the entire $2,500,000 of stock of the road, except a few shares owned by the Directors, and that they never paid a cent for it. He claims that he has letters in the handwriting of all of the three revealing the successive steps of the conspiracy, and speaking boldly about the intended Receivership. The Trustees of the road are James F. Fish, President of the Marine Bank, and William R. Fosdick, President of the St. Nicholas Bank, of this City. Both these gentlemen went to Chicago last week to look into the matter. The road is finished for a distance of 138 miles only, yet it has a mortgage debt of $6,000,000—at the rate of $44,000 per mile—a floating debt of over $2,000,000, and there are funded and unfunded coupons to the amount of $500,000 more.

THE BROOM TRADE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 1.—The broom manufacturers of Eastern New-York held a convention in this city to-day, and owing to the steady advance in the price of broom-corn it was unanimously agreed to advance the price of brooms twenty-five cents per dozen above all previous advances, which is $1 25 per dozen higher than last November prices. The meeting adjourned until April 5 next, when another advance will without doubt be made.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, MARCH 2, 3:30 O'CLOCK A. M.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JOHN MITCHEL'S HEALTH—PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE TIPPERARY ELECTION.

LONDON, March 2—6 A. M.—Mr. John Mitchel is utterly prostrated in health. He has frequent fainting fits. It is thought that he will be compelled to withdraw from the election contest in Tipperary.

THE TARIFF BILL KILLED.

A VOTE TO LAY ON THE TABLE CARRIED BY 30 TO 29 IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate about a quarter of an hour past midnight laid the Revenue bill on the table, after having given twelve hours to its discussion, by a vote of 30 to 29. The vote had been taken an hour earlier on the same proposition, and had been lost by a tie vote of 28 to 28. The vote by which the tobacco section was amended, was 28 to 26, proved decisive of the fate of the bill. The proposition to insert tea and coffee in the place of whisky and tobacco, as taxable articles, received only six votes. The responsibility for the defeat of the bill rests on Senator Sherman, since his vote and influence as Chairman of the Committee on Finance would have carried the bill. An effort to reconsider the vote laying the bill on the table is talked of to be made to-morrow morning, but there is little prospect that it can succeed.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

THE HOUSE STILL AT WORK ON THE MEASURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—It is the purpose of the House to finish the Sundry Civil bill to-night, so that it may be sent to the Senate to-morrow. If this design should be carried out there will be no difficulty in finishing all the Appropriation bills by Thursday noon if both parties really desire it. If the bill is finished to-night, the Arkansas report will probably be taken up to-morrow morning in the House, since the advocates of both resolutions are now anxious to try their strength. The subject may lead to a long contest, and it is on the result which is now in doubt that the failure or success of the Appropriation bills chiefly depends.

THE STORM.

DELAYED AND BLOCKED TRAINS IN THE WEST—SNOW AND SLEET.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 1.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Fort Wayne says a sleet-storm prevailed there all night and to-day, detaining railroad trains considerably.

Reports from above Fort Wayne give accounts of a heavy snow-storm averaging two feet in depth.

The Grand River Valley and Jackson and Lansing and Saginaw Roads have been unable to start trains. The Fort Wayne and Jackson Road have, with difficulty, got mail trains over the road, making no attempt to run others. Their express trains each way to-night are abandoned, and, unless the storm ceases, they will probably get nothing through to-morrow.

DETROIT, Mich., March 1.—The most severe snow-storm of the Winter commenced last night, and was accompanied by heavy east wind. The snow, which continued falling during the night, changed to fine sleet this morning and continued during the day with no prospect of abatement. The storm has extended over the whole of the lower portion of the State to such an extent as to almost, and on some railroads entirely, prevent the running of trains. The mail and day express on the Michigan Central arrived here three hours late. All the other trains have been abandoned with the exception of an express each way to-night, which will make an attempt to get through. The Detroit and Milwaukee road has been unable to get any trains over their road to-day. The Grand River Valley between Jackson and Grand Rapids, is blocked by snow. One train which left Grand Rapids on that road this morning was compelled to return. The trains on the Flint and Pere Marquet Railway between this city and East Saginaw are making slow progress, with but little chance of getting through to-night, no train having arrived at East Saganaw over that road to-day. Trains on the northern division of that road between East Saganaw and Ludington are running on time, the storm not having extended north of the latter place. There is no snow at Ludington or Reed City to-day. Trains on the Chicago and Michigan and Lake Shore Road, between Kalamazoo and Muskegon, are not running. Trains on the Grand Trunk, between this city and Port Huron are four to five hours late, with the prospect of the trains to-night being stopped, although the snow has not fallen to the depth of eight inches. The fine sleet, which has fallen to the depth of about six inches, has impeded railroad travel throughout the State.

THE STORM ALONG THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 1.—A heavy storm has prevailed along the Hudson all day and to-night. It is raining hard, and all trains on the Hudson River Railroad are behind. The snow and hail is ten inches deep.

THE NATIONAL BASE-BALL ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The Judiciary Committee of the National Base Ball Association this evening elected the following officers: Charles Sperms, Athletic, President; Col. Bishop, St. Louis, Vice President; A. F. Childs, Washington, Secretary, and H. Wright, Boston, Treasurer. The President announced the following committees:

Judiciary — Messrs. Hayhurst, Concannon, Primble, Vanduft, and Bishop.

Championship—Messrs. Davidson, H. Wright, and Buckley.

It was decided that the number of games to be played by each club should be ten, and that six should count as a series. Mr. Houston, from the Championship Committee, announced that the Bostons were entitled to fly the pennant in 1875. Adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The grand billiard match in aid of the Cuban sufferers will be given this evening at Tammany Hall.

The trial of the Adams Express robbers has been set down for to-morrow in the Court of General Sessions.

The Windsor Dramatic Club will give an entertainment in the Lexington Avenue Opera-house this evening at 8 o'clock.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith will deliver the first of a course of lectures at the Mount Hope Baptist Church this evening, on "Eyes."

Richard Middleton, aged forty-five, died suddenly at his residence, No. 49 Oliver street, yesterday, from disease of the heart.

William O'Gorman, of No. 137 Elizabeth street, fell down a flight of stairs at No. 380 First avenue last night and broke his leg.

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will take place this evening at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, will lecture this evening at the Cooper Union, in aid of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Peekskill, which is about to be sold for debt.

The steamer France, of the National Line, which got aground on the outer middle bar on Sunday, got off at midnight of the same day and proceeded on her voyage, no damage having been received.

William Noonan, of No. 98 East Twenty-eighth street, fell on the ice, corner of Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street, last night, and cut his temple severely. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

In the suit of Furman against the Bull's Head Bank, in which an injunction was issued against the bank, restraining payment of dividends, &c., as already published in THE TIMES, Judge Donohue has rendered a decision vacating the injunction on condition that the defendant give a bond in $5,000 to secure plaintiff against any damages which he may sustain by reason of the vacation of the injunction.

The funeral services of the late Dr. William Hibbard were held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday. Bishop Janes and Rev. Dr. Chapman officiated. The remains were afterward conveyed to Yonkers for interment.

The White Star steam-ship Celtic, which left Liverpool Feb. 18 and Queenstown Feb. 19, reached this port yesterday. We are once more indebted to the management of the line for journals later by two days than those previously received.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday a number of the jurors not having answered to their names, Judge Barrett directed that the non-attendants be notified to appear on Thursday next and show cause for their non-attendance.

The Fifteenth Assembly District German Citizens' and Reform organization held a meeting last night and effected an organization for the ensuing year, and delegates to the Central Committee were elected.

The trial of Superintendent Walling, on charges already published in THE TIMES, which was set down for 2 P. M. yesterday, has been adjourned until the same hour on Friday, owing to the illness of Mr. John H. Strahan, counsel for the Superintendent.

The Woman's Social Education Society will hold its regular weekly meeting at Wheeler & Wilson's parlors, No. 44 Union square, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. H. Mead Shepard will read a paper on the "Knowledge of Good and Evil the Basis of Morality."

An entertainment consisting of musical selections and tableaux vivants will be given by the St. John's Guild Tableau Corps, at the Union League Theatre, on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock. The proceeds will be devoted to the aid of the poor of the Eighteenth Ward.

The Free Dormitory for Women, No. 54 Amity street, gave 235 lodgings to homeless women during the last month. The following contributions were received: William Evart & Son, $50; Stewart Brown, $25, and quantities of fruit, vegetables, and clothing from other persons.

The third annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association will be held at Association Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. William Cullen Bryant will preside. Addresses will be made by Rev. William Adams, D. D., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., and Judge C. P. Daly.

Patrick Carlos, a former employe of Gordon & Scully, No. 603 Eighth avenue, charged with receiving over $100 worth of dry goods stolen from the store on the night of the 29th of December, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months.

The March Term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by Judge Sutherland. John N. Olcott, of No. 111 West Thirteenth street, was sworn in as foreman of the Grand Jury. His Honor delivered the usual statutory charge, and the Grand Jury retired to their deliberation.

James McDermott, of No. 329 West Forty-eighth street, was run over at the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, yesterday afternoon, by a horse and cart driven by Charles Wagner, of No. 410 Sixth street. He was badly injured, and was taken to the Park Hospital. Wagner was arrested.

Charles A. Blair, the colored man who was arrested on Sunday evening charged with feloniously assaulting Jane Clark and Delia Talbot, of No. 42 Wooster street, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

A stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held at the Library, Second avenue, corner of Eleventh street, this evening at 8 o'clock. The Librarian, Mr. George H. Moore, will read a paper communicated by the late W. J. Hubbard, of Virginia, on "Washington's Likeness, and the National Standard for it."

Yesterday a young man, aged sixteen, called at the Coroners' Office and stated that his mother, Fanny Freeman, residing at No. 15 Ludlow street, was dying from injuries which she had received. Mrs. Freeman was badly beaten and cut by Marius Marski, his wife, and some unknown man, at No. 38 Ludlow street, yesterday.

The Tammany Society held its regular monthly meeting last night at Tammany Hall, Grand Sachem Schell presiding. About one hundred candidates for membership were proposed, and four of the members recently elected were initiated. Among the latter were Mayor Traphagen, of Jersey City, and Hon. Edwin R. Mead.

The eleventh regular meeting of the New-York Neurological Society was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. J. S. Lombard, M. D., gave a description of a new thermo-electric differential calorimeter, and A. O. Kellogg, M. D., delivered an address on the study of the general paralysis of the insane.

The German Empress Auguste Benevolent Society No. 2 celebrated its second anniversary by a masked ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex street last night, in which the members of the Landwehr Verein and several other German societies participated. The proceeds of this affair will go to a charitable fund established by the society.

On the appeal from the decision of Judge Van Brunt, allowing $5,000 compensation to the committee of the estate of B. B. Colah, a wealthy Parsee, some time since returned to his own country in a state of insanity, argument was heard yesterday before the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas and decision reserved.

Valentine Dahren, of No. 108 Delancey street, who was arrested on Sunday evening charged with stabbing John Homan, of No. 79 Norfolk street, in an affray in the saloon in which he was employed as bar-tender, was arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. He was held to answer in the sum of $1,000 bail.

The members of the Twenty-first Ward Association for the Relief of the Poor Residents held a meeting last night at the residence of Mr. John Sullivan, No. 232 East Thirty-ninth street. During the past month 412 families, consisting of 1,588 persons, were relieved; 531 visits were made, and $1,624 expended. The association appeals to the charitable for aid.

In the suit brought by the Hudson River Railroad Company to acquire a piece of property owned by the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, Judge Donohue has made an order appointing Edward L. Donnelly, John S. Lawrence, and James Hayes Commissioners to estimate the value of the property sought to be obtained by the railroad company.

The funeral of Marianne G. Bradford, the wife of ex-Surrogate Alexander W. Bradford, took place yesterday from the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth street. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Houghton, after which the remains were taken to the Marble Cemetery, from which they will be removed to Rye, N. Y., for interment.

The Aldermanic Committee on Law met again yesterday to investigate the management of the Finance Department. Ex-Mayor Hall, Dock Commissioner Wales, and several contractors who had been summoned, were present, but nothing of importance transpired, and the committee adjourned until 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, when ex-Mayor Hall will testify.

A number of resident Thuringians have formed an association, whose object is to arrange annually for a national festival. A meeting was held at No. 74 Prince street last evening, when a permanent organization was effected by the election of F. Unbekant, President; Vice President, G. Weingarten; Secretaries, H. Unger and H. Sussmann; Treasurer, H. Grobe.

Gov. Tilden has signed the bill designating the following holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes: Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, Dec. 25, and Thanksgiving Day. When any of these holidays fall on Sunday, the following Monday will be recognized as a public holiday. On all such occasions checks, promissory notes, and bills of exchange will be payable on the preceding business day.

For the second time an application made by Josh Hart for an order of arrest against Dion Boucicault, in a suit brought to recover $50,000 damages for an alleged libel, has been denied on the ground that the affidavits on which it was founded failed to satisfy the court that the defendant would not be at all times amenable to the jurisdiction of the court to respond to any judgment which plaintiff may obtain against him.

The seventieth annual meeting of the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society was held at their rooms, No. 214 Bowery, yesterday. The reports of the various officers of the society were read and approved, and the following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Evan Jones; Vice President, David E. Reese; Secretary, William Lewis; Stewards, John J. Thomas and William R. Martin. The annual tea party and entertainment of the society was held last night at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues.

PICKPOCKETS FOILED.

During the progress of the service in St. Mary's Catholic Church, on Fourth street, Philadelphia, Sunday evening, the gas-light in the whole building went out. The church was very full, it being estimated that there were 2,500 persons in it, the occasion being the last night of the "mission." The congregation imagining that the sudden darkness was a matter of accident, wisely retained their seats in quietness until the sexton had relighted the building. The service proceeded, but in about fifteen minutes the gas again went out. Still the people sat quiet; and again, as before, the building was relighted. By this time the authorities in the building felt sure that the darkening of the church had been a matter of design on the part of pickpockets, who had adopted this plan of operating while the church was crowded. At the conclusion of the service Father Martin, the officiating clergyman, stated the fact to the congregation, and commended them for their quiet behavior and avoidance of anything like a panic, the result of which would have produced the very effect intended by the pickpockets, or possibly others more serious. He stated further that a similar thing had happened in a church in which he officiated in West Philadelphia only a few months ago, the building on that occasion also being crowded. He concluded by reiterating his approbation of their conduct, and offered a reward of $50 for the detection of the perpetrator of the act.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:32 | Sun sets.....5:53 | Moon rises...3:26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:16 | Gov. Island..4:05 | Hell Gate...6:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, March 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Elenora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Albemarle, Gibbs, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Barks Viator, (Norw.,) Olsen, Copenhagen, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Resolve, (Norw.,) Hansen, Copenhagen, C. Tobias & Co.; Kalma, (Br.,) Day, St. Johns, N. F., R. B. Borland; Idea, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Genoa, Funch, Edye & Co.; Margrethe, (Dan.,) Dahl, Bahia, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

Brigs Dei Gratia, (Br.,) Morehouse, St. John, N. B.; Heney & Parker; Hattie, Curtis, Sagua la Grande, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London Feb. 14, with mdse. and thirty-four passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Feb. 16, lat. 49 55, lon. 11 17, passed a three-masted steamer showing one blue light bound E.; 18th, lat. 49 41, lon. 24 26, passed a German steamer showing letters P. R. S., a Cunard brig-rigged steamer, and a three-masted schooner-rigged steamer, all bound E.; 22d, no lat., &c., passed a Guion steamer bound E.; in lat. 43 08, lon. 49, passed some field ice.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool Feb. 18 and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Feb. 24, lat. 43 58, lon. 47 27, passed steam-ship City of Chester and an Anchor steamer bound E.; 28th, lat. 40 46, lon. 68 32, passed a White Star steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda 4 ds., with mdse. and 14 passengers to A. E. Outerbridge. The bark James E. Ward, Liesgang, from Matanzas, for New-York, put into Bermuda, leaking, and with loss of sails, and crew badly frost-bitten, having been blown off the coast in a N. W. gale; brig Grace Kelley, from Bahia, put into Bermuda, Feb. 22, leaking, with loss of sails, and crew badly frost-bitten, having been blown off the coast in the late N. W. gales; brig F. Jones, (Br.,) from Cienfuegos, for Boston, put into Bermuda, leaking, cutwater damaged, and loss of sails; had been blown off the coast in the late N. W. gales.

Steam-ship Centipede, Miller, Philadelphia for Providence.

Steam-ship United States, Burdick, New-Orleans Feb. 20, and South-west Pass, 23d., with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Fisher, (of Kingston, Mass.,) Campbell, Ruatan 16 ds., with cocoanuts and hides to J. B. Folger & Co. Is bound to Boston; put into this port for orders. Feb. 25, 40 miles S. E. from Cape May, had a heavy gale from N. W., lasting 24 hours; carried away main-boom and main-gaff; left in port schr. May Eveline, for New-Orleans next day.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Baring & Davis.

Bark Sarah Hobart, (of Boston,) Pinkham, Havana 12 ds., with melado, to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Benner & Pinckney.

Bark Brothers, Chace, Matanzas, 9 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Nellie, Husted, Brewster, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Commercial Warehouse Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Maria, (Ital.,) Liguori, Genoa 75 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 5.

Brig Glance, (of Brixham,) Williams, Palermo 66 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day—vessel to George F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 14. Feb. 1, lat. 24, lon. 66, spoke brig Stella, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., for Havana.

Brig Mattie B. Russell, (of Portland,) York, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co. Left in port brig Lydia H. Cole; arr. Feb. 13.

Schr. Rinnie J. Carleton, (of Boston,) Butler, Liverpool Dec. 1 and Fayal Jan. 30, with mdse. to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Put into Fayal with foremast head sprung and with loss of sails; (before reported.)

Schr. Wm. Mazyck, Freeman, Virginia.

Schr. St. Croix, (of Boston,) Foss, Sagua 9 ds., with molasses to Galway & Casado—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Carrie L. Godfrey, Godfrey, Satilla, Ga., 13 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Light of the East, Harper, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew—vessel to Jed, Frye & Co.

Schr. Arthur, Cruse, Antego, N. C., 8 ds., with shrimps to Demill & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. E. J. Hurley, Cannon, Philadelphia, with malt to E. L. Perot—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. John G. Wright, Scull, Yorktown, Va., with wood to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. William Mazyck, Freeman, Virginia.

WIND.—Sunset, moderate, N.; raining.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE OF THE CURABILITY OF

CATARRH, DEAFNESS,

AND

Discharges from the Ear.

DR. LIGHTHILL takes pleasure and pride in presenting to the consideration of an intelligent public a few specimens of the numerous testimonials of cures effected in obstinate cases of Catarrh, Deafness, and Discharges from the Ear, which he received in the course of his practice from well-known residents of New-York City, whose social standing and high character cannot fail to inspire public confidence. Particular attention is called to the fact, as shown by the evidence, that in every instance the cure effected proved of a *permanent* character.

From Rev. Dr. Deems,

Pastor of the "Church of the Strangers,"

No. 4 Winthrop place, New-York.

It gives me pleasure to introduce to the favorable notice of my personal friends Dr. E. B. Lighthill, a physician whom I am able to recommend for unusual skill, from the success with which he has treated a daughter of mine. When I placed her under his treatment she was suffering from catarrh in an obstinate form, which had progressed so far as to injure her whole constitution. Dr. Lighthill succeeded not only in effecting a radical cure of the catarrh, but also in restoring her general health completely.

Finding in my pastoral work how widespread catarrhal affections are, it has occurred to me that it is a simple Christian duty to give Dr. Lighthill this statement, trusting that he may use it so as to make others know where they may have skill and attention which I do not believe can be surpassed in the present state of medical science in this department.

And I deem it due to myself that it be stated that Dr. Lighthill's fee was fully discharged in currency, and this, at least, is not a clergyman's payment of a pecuniary obligation by an expression of gratitude.

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

From Right Rev. T. F. Hendricken,

Bishop of Providence, R. I.

MY DEAR DR. LIGHTHILL: Permit me to thank you most heartily for your kindness to the Sisters of our convent. I had no expectation when I consulted you on Sister Dominica's deafness that you could so quickly restore her back to her hearing; but she tells me that she hears now even better than ever before. For this and for your successful treatment of my own deafness, I thank you, and would be glad to have you refer your patients to me, as I can recommend you as a surgeon and physician, thoroughly accomplished in those departments of medicine in which you practice.

Very truly and very sincerely yours,

†T. F. HENDRICKEN, Bishop of Providence.

From His Honor Judge B. H. Bixby,

No. 19 Lexington av., New-York.

I cheerfully furnish my testimony of Dr. Lighthill's skill in the treatment of Catarrh, since he effected a radical and permanent cure in my own case, after some of the most celebrated physicians had signally failed. His method of treatment is so thorough and philosophical that it will commend itself to every sufferer as soon as demonstrated.

B. H. BIXBY.

From Mr. D. B. Ivison,

Firm of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., Nos. 138 and 140 Grand st., New-York.

Dr. Lighthill has treated a member of my family for discharge from the ears, which had affected the patient from childhood, and which had resisted the best medical skill that could be employed. It gives me pleasure to state that Dr. Lighthill effected a radical and permanent cure in the case, and that after the lapse of years not a vestige of the difficulty has returned.

D. B. IVISON.

From Mr. J. Bisco,

No. 238 East 23d st., New-York.

The cure of deafness which you effected in my case over twelve years ago has proved permanent and highly satisfactory in every respect. Your treatment restored my hearing completely, and it is due solely to your skill and ability that, instead of being a deaf man, I enjoy the blessing of perfect hearing, though I am now sixty-seven years of age.

J. BISCO.

From James Cruikshank, LL.D.,

Secretary of the "American Popular Life Insurance Company," Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, New-York.

In the year 1856 I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's professional treatment for a severe case of deafness. When I applied to him for relief I was so deaf that it was necessary to shout into my ear to enable me to hear, and though I had been treated by the best medical talent of the State I had failed to receive the slightest benefit; but, on the contrary, found myself continually growing worse. Dr. Lighthill, however, succeeded in effecting a radical cure, restoring my hearing to all its former perfection and acuteness. After a lapse of fully nineteen years I am glad to state that I have retained the perfect condition of my hearing power ever since; a fact which furnishes the most convincing proof of the permanent character of the cure effected. It is my firm conviction that but for Dr. Lighthill's inimitable skill my life would have been rendered wretched and miserable by the horrors of total deafness, and in grateful acknowledgment of my life-long obligation to Dr. Lighthill and in duty to those afflicted I desire to give the facts of my case the widest publicity.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK,

Residence No. 206 South Oxford st., Brooklyn.

DR. LIGHTHILL receives patients, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his office,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV., NEW-YORK.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.,

NEW-YORK.

Third Premium Allotment.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that at the allotment publicly held this 1st day of March, 1875, at Steinway Hall, in the City of New-York, the following Bonds drew Premiums, as specified below:

1 Bond, Serie 6,404, No. 28, $100,000
1 Bond, Serie 1,690, No. 67, 10,000
1 Bond, Serie 1,453, No. 73, 5,000
1 Bond, Serie 3,664, No. 77, 3,000
1 Bond, Serie 3,871, No. 61, 1,000

Serie.	No.	Premium.	Serie.	No.	Premium.	Serie.	No.	Premium.
495—	2	$100	3664—	75	$50	5931—	82	$50
	8	50		82	200		91	50
	10	500	3871—	3	50	6404—	8	200
	25	50		4	100		16	50
	38	100		21	50		17	50
	39	50		48	50		27	100
	58	50		52	50		45	500
	66	50		55	50		57	50
	67	100		57	50		80	50
	85	50		73	50		97	50
1453—	41	500		95	50	6934—	6	200
	45	50		99	50		22	500
	47	200	4079—	11	50		35	50
	79	100		27	100		40	200
	96	100		37	50		42	100
1690—	10	100		42	50		43	200
	15	50		49	50		53	100
	16	100		55	200		54	200
	17	100		59	200		59	50
	41	100		63	100		68	500
	43	100		65	500		92	50
	51	50		76	50		93	100
	62	50	5931—	7	50	9076—	32	100
	77	100		19	100		50	100
	82	50		31	50		52	500
	93	100		40	50		62	50
	97	50		41	50		71	100
3664—	49	50		54	100		82	50
	55	500		61	200		94	100
	57	50		64	50		99	50
	64	50		75	500		100	500
	71	100		76	100			

All the remaining 900 bonds of the ten series drawn Jan. 4, 1875, viz.:

SERIES: 495 1,453 1,690 3,664 3,871 4,079 5,931 6,404 6,934 9,076

will receive $21 each.

The bonds will be redeemed according to section 3 of the conditions of the loan, and are payable at the office of the Financial Agents.

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
No. 23 Park Row, New-York.

F. A. ALBERGER, President.
WM. C. MOORE, Treasurer.
REUBEN J. TODD, Secretary.

I hereby certify that the above drawing was held in my presence, and sworn to as to the correctness of the same by the above officers of the Industrial Exhibition Company before me this first day of March, 1875.

M. TURNER FORMAN,
Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

GENUINE

VICHY

NAMES OF THE SPRINGS { HAUTERIVE, CELESTINS, GRANDE GRILLE, HOPITAL.

Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder.

CAUTION.

To avoid counterfeits and imitations, require that the capsule bears the name of one of the above-named springs, and also the year of the bottling.

For sale by all leading retail Grocers and Druggists and to the Trade only, by

BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
NO. 37 BEAVER ST., NEW-YORK.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

DIAMONDS.

Choice matched Solitaires of the first quality only. All in search of fine stones should carefully examine our stock and prices.

HOWARD & CO., Diamond Merchants,
No. 222 5th av.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—W. Leak, C. A. D. Miller, W. C. Miller, Mr. Stronmeyer, R. G. Hervey, Mrs. R. G. Hervey, child, and infant, Dr. W. F. Sylvester, H. T. Ardley, A. B. Proal, Arthur W. Pim, L. L. Emanuel, J. W. Watson, Mrs. J. W. Watson, Miss Carrie Watson, George Newbrook, Mrs. George Newbrook, Miss Newbrook, Master Newbrook, Rev. C. Robertson Honey, A. Lubilski, R. Hole, Hugh Bellas, Thomas Bellas, Mrs. Nellie Newton, Col. Rogers, A. M. Fletcher, P. H. Hill, A. Peltzer, T. Whyte, Arthur Husey, Lieut. W. Baker, Twentieth Regiment, L. Rheims, C. Petigny, H. Lester, Mr. Wickstrom, Mrs. Wickstrom, A. Kelly, C. C. Hall, J. H. Harbeck, Jr., G. Salisbury, Mrs. C. Harbeck, Miss A. Reess, C. H. Clerke, F. N. M. Hudson, A. T. Cunningham, A. B. Copeland, Stirling Fisher, A. Munkittrick, Mr. Torrey, James Smalley, F. Heurtevant, Dr. S. L. Frank, Mrs. S. L. Frank, James R. Hendry, Mrs. James R. Hendry, H. B. French, John S. Stower, Mr. Cooper and servant, Mrs. Gilliway, Miss Tozer, E. Bodington, John Holland, C. E. Carpenter, Andrew Forbes, J. Morrison, Mrs. Martha Jones, T. Sylvan, I. D. May, A. Burrows, H. Callot.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London.—George Popplewell, W. J. Staveley, Mrs. C. Vanderslin, Mrs. T. E. Kingsley, Miss Ida Kingsley, and 29 in the steerage.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 1.—Sld. for the United States, Hiram Abiff, P. Bredsdorf, Virginia, Esau, Agilis, Emma L. Shaw, Jacob A. Stamler, Charlie, Inca, Chloe, Aladdin and Meteor.

Arr. out on the 26th ult., Georgietta and Freden.

Arr. out on the 28th ult., Oberon, Catherine Scott, Clara J. Adams, Shatemuc, and Cambridge.

The steam-ship W. A. Scholten, which put back while on the voyage to New-York, has been docked at Falmouth. The bark Herzogin Anna, Hauth, Master, from New-York Dec. 12, via Gibraltar, Jan. 16, arr. at Venice on the 26th ult., in a damaged condition, having experienced heavy weather. She jettisoned some of her cargo.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Haines, from New-York Feb. 17, arr. here at midnight Sunday.

HAVRE, March 1.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steamer Ville de Paris sld. hence for New-York to-day.